The Centre Reporter.

VOL { OLD SERIES, XL. NEW SERIES, XIX.

CENTRE HALL, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1886. NO. 18

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r

A number of New York strikers have been indicted by the grand jury and put under $1000 bail for trial.

Let the 8 hour strikers bear in mind, that by cutting the figure through the middle naught remains on either side.

Hon. Thomas M. Marshall is not enchanted at the bill of fare the Republican bosses hold out for this year. He denominates Mr. Beaver "as very small potatoes," but will be satisfied with his nomination should Major Montooth be put up with him; but Beaver and the "old ticket," or Beaver and Norris, the pet of the machine, Mr. Marshall repudiates in advance.

In addition the other independent leader, Charley Wolfe says the Republican party is no good and he will vote with it no longer.

Hon. Chas. S. Wolfe has quit the Republican party. In an interview with a Pittsburg Dispatch reporter he said: "I cannot vote the Republican ticket any longer," adding his reasons, which are about the same as those which led to the Independent movement. He further stated that he is not going over to the Democratic party, but is "going to vote the Prohibition ticket." As to his attitude toward Gen. Beaver, he says: "Personally, to myself, not to Gen. Beaver, I regret that I cannot vote for him, to show his friends and my friends, that I have naught of personal enmity to him," forcasting that Gen. Beaver will be nominated in a manner which will not meet with his approbation. The interview with the reporter is somewhat lengthy, but the above are the sharp points.

Archbishop Taschereau's edict commanding the Roman Catholics in Canada not to join the Knights of Labor has caused great agitation among Roman Catholic workmen in Ontario. The following is a statement from Archbishop Lynch, the Archbishop of this Province: "The constitution of the Knights of Labor was sent to Rome for the approval of the Pope. It was returned with condemnation. An amended constitution of the Knights of Labor was then sent to the Holy See and is still under consideration. Meanwhile the church here, while awaiting the decision from Rome, does not order any Catholics who may have joined to resign, but simply forbids any Catholic from becoming a member until Rome finally decides for or against the order."

Some of the disappointed applicants for license, in this county, have held an informal conference, with a view to carry the matter of non-granting of licenses to the Supreme Court. Having all the requirements of the law, and in the absence of any charge for having violated the liquor laws, it is contended the Court had no right to refuse a license. The object of the disappointed landlords is to make a test case, and have the Supreme Court pass upon the discretion and powers of the courts below upon the subject of granting licenses.

This would be a proper move. Some judges hold they have power to refuse or grant, at discretion. Other judges think where the applicant has not violated the liquor laws and in other respects fills the requirements of the license laws there is no discretion with the court but to grant a license to the applicant.

The Curtin Investigating committee began its proceedings in St. Louis on Friday by sending in succession for several prominent business men with the view of getting their opinion of the Southwestern strike, then for Mr. Hoxie, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific, and several of his chiefs of departments, and lastly for the general officers of the Knights of Labor. After being closed with each of these three parties in turn the Committee anounced that it would begin to take testimony next morning and afterwards would divide into two sub-committees, each to proceed on its own tour of investigation in different directions.

76 AND 86.

1776—Strike for your homes and your firesides.

1886—Strike for 8 hours.

The strike for eight hours was inaugurated on Saturdy, 1, in all important cities, and has become a formidable move. Eight hours' work for eight hours' pay is founded upon some reason; but eight hours' work for ten hours' pay may not look as clear to those who have the paying to do. The number of workmen over the country who have gone into the strike for eight hours as a day's work' runs into scores of thousands and is likely to be the next excitement which will be general all over the country.

The Philad. *Times* remarks: There is a pretty general movement in labor circles where labor is rated by the day, to enforce the limitation of a day's labor to eight hours. The movement can't be universal because in many channels of industry neither employers nor employed can afford to lessen the hours. Employers can't pay more than they are now paying in some industrial enterprises, and there are very many laborers who cant earn in eight hours what they need for the support of themselves and their families. Any attempt, therefore, to make the eight-hour rule general must be a failure.

There are many channels of industry, especially in the more skilled industry, wherein it can be made optional with workingmen to work eight hours or ten hours, or more or less, as may be most agreeable to either party or both; and with them the question of dispute is about wages. The natural desire of labor is to command ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, and the natural desire of employers is to avoid an increase of twenty per cent. in the cost of labor. In some cases employers may be able to pay it, and those with important contracts in course of fulfillment may be compelled to accept for the time any demands made upon them; but it must be obvious to all who disappointedly view the industrial situation that there are very few employers who can increrse wages twenty per cent., or even half as much, and hope to have any profit from their business this year.

GIGANTIC COMBINATIONS OF WEALTHY CORPORATIONS.

A very interesting story is printed in New York concerning organizations of capitalists intending to antagozize the Knights of Labor. The story runs that from the day last suminer when Mr. Jay Gould was forced to bow the knee to the Knights and grant their demands for an adjustment of grievences on the Wabash system, capitalists and corporations have been uniting to contest the demands of labor. A great union of moneyed interests has been in the course of formation. It is stated positively that the Presidents of the street railroads in New York have joined this organization of gigantic capital, and subscribed above $1,000,000 to its fund. To this union is said to be due the defeat of the strikers on the Southwestern Gould system, the defiant attitude of Mr. Hoxie, and the defeat of the Third Avenue strikers in New York the past week.

When Mr. Hoxie turned his back on the Knights he knew $250,000 had been subscribed by the roads leading into East St. Louis to defeat the strikers. He knew that all the railroads in the country had subscribed or were willing to subscribe hundreds of thousands of dollars to crush the Knights of Labor and the labor unions of the country. The big sugar refiners were the last to come into this big Union and subscribe to the big fund. They are more arrogant than Hoxie, and declare absolutely that they will shut down entirely rather than take the strikers back at anything like the former wages. The President of one of the trunk lines said that his company stood ready to subscribe $500,000 to the fund at the first indication of trouble from its employes. Whether Mr. Gould is the General Master Workman of the Knights of Capital cannot be learned, but such is the report. This big fund has enabled the corporations to scour the country for non-union men, and it can be stated positively that in the event of a general tie-up of the railroads in any of the large cities these men stand ready to take the places of the strikers.

A huge organization of textile manufacturers has been discovered in New England, and includes 49 large woolen mills with the cotton mills. It has been organized to protect its members from striking workmen, and the discovery of its existence caused the sudden collapse of what threatened to be a serious strike at the Whitten mills at Taunton, Massachusetts.

A second union embracing all the important cotton mills in the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts was completed in Boston lately. The society has taken the form of a mutual insurance company, organized on the basis of the respective pay-rolls of its members. It is not a corporation and has no stock. The yearly pay-rools of the Massachusetts mills that have already joined amount to $15,000,000. Every leading cotton mill in the state has already joined. The aims of the society are not in any sense aggressive, and its purpose is not to attack the Knights of Labor, but simply to protect its members against unjust persecution. The methods of self-defense which the society will employ have not yet been made public.

THE WEST AND THE TARIFF.

The New York *Star* says a western Congressman is reported as saying that his constituents insist on having cheap woolen clothing, cheap blankets, cheap lumber, cheap nails, cheap tools and implements. Without these, he asserts, "We can't live, and we mean to live—don't you forget that." He states furthermore, that when the western farmers once see that their products are permanently down in price, they "will make short work of this tariff."

The *Star* has more than once warned the eastern protectionists of the intensity of feeling which exists against them and their tariff law in the West. The Congressman whom we have quoted pictures precisely the situation. The problem presented in the West is one of living. It is apparent to any close observer that our wheat growers, except under extraordinary conditions, will never again receive the high prices of former times for their products. This being the fact, it is literally true that the farmers of the Western States cannot live under the existing tariff. Moreover, the western Congressman spoke very far within bounds when he said that his constituents would make short work with the tariff "when they once see that their products are permanently down in price." Their products are not only down in price, but the farmers already know it. In the six months ending march 31 England imported from the United States 5,934,000 hundredweights of wheat. In the corresponding six months of the year before the English importation from the United States was 10,264,000 hundredweights. At the same time the English importations from India increased from 4,024,000 hundredweights to 7,486,000 hundredweights. The London Economist believes that these movements are permanent, and that the United States before long will be displaced from its dominant position as a supplier of wheat to England. What the Economist believes, the wheat grower has discovered to be true. He knows that the product of his land has been permanently cheapened and that must be taxed less if he is to continue to make a living from his farm.

It is the consideration of this condition of things that has created a strong sectional feeling in the agricultural states, which is direct against the east. This part of the country is looked upon as the principal beneficiary of the protection conspiracy, and in a measure this is true; for most of the rich monopolists, to whom alone the tariff has done any good, are here. The western farmer does not know that labor in the east is in great distress by the operation of the tariff law, and that some of the manufacturers—notably the makers of woolen goods—are beginning to rebel against the conspiracy of which they have long been members. What the wheat grower sees is the reduced price which he receives for his product and the never-ending burden of tariff taxation imposed upon him. He is, therefore, not in a pleasant mood toward the east, and we can get no favors from him. He will not vote a dollar for ships, nor guns, nor forts. More than this, he will some day rise in his might, and in the words of the western Congressman, "make short work of this tariff."

JEFFERSON DAVIS STANDS UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES

On the Spot Where He Stood 25 Years Ago and Recites Some Mournful Numbers on the Dead Lost Cause.

Montgomery, Ala., April 28.—Mr. Jefferson Davis left his home at Beauvoir, Miss., yesterday morning. He was accompanied by his youngest daughter. They were in a special car in charge of a committee of citizens of Montgomery, headed by Mayor Reese, who went to escort them. The arrival at every station was the signal for a demonstation of people. Many one-legged and one-armed soldiers were waiting to see him, and all had shouts of welcome. Mr. Davis stood or sat at the rear of the car. He was too feeble to speak, but gave a hearty handshake to all.

The train reached here last night. The scene has never been equaled, and eclipsed the inaugural reception in 1861. Houses were illuminated, fire-works brightened the heavens, artillery boomed and a dozen bands played, while the shouts of thousands mingled with the roar and added to its volume.

To-day will be memorial in the history of Alabama. Every locality was represented, and many adjacent towns and villages poured their entire population into the streets. At an early hour the side-walks were so densely packed that locomotion was difficult. The entire city was gayly decorated and on the City Hall were United States flags floating out of every window. Pictures of Confederate Generals are fastened to outside walls, while the names of General Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Albert Syndey Johnston, Robert E. Rhodes and and many other Confederate Generals fluttered to the breeze on streamers.

The Capitol was beautifully decorated, and from the topmost point on the high dome, towering far above everything in the city, floated the stars and stripes. The entire front was covered with streamers and devices, while there were suspended along the front columns immense Federal flags, reaching down alto most the heads of the speakers. More Federal flags were floating in Montgomery to-day than at any time since 1860.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the Capitol Mayor Reese advanced to the front and said:

"My Countrymen: It is with profound emotion that I present to you the foremost type of Southern manhood. Hon. Jeffeason Davis, Ex-president of the Confederate States of America."

The scenes heretofore enacted were gone over as Davis advanced, and it was some minutes before he could proceed. It was the first time thousands in the crowd had seen him since his arrival, it being impossibe for all to personally reach him at the hotel. The shouts finally dying away, Mr. Davis, leaning on his cane, with a Federal flag over him and Confederate veterans before him who had come hundreds of miles to see him and hear him, in a clear ringing voice, showing the deep intensity of his feelings, but without a tremor of pause, except when interrupted by the shouts of his hearers, he said:

"My Friends: It would be vain if I should attempt to express to you the gratification which I feel at this demonstration. But I know that it is not personal, and therefore I feel more deeply grateful because it is a sentiment far dearer to me than myself. You have passed through a terrible ordeal of war, which Alabama did not seek. When she felt her wrong too grievous for further toleration, she sought the peaceable solution. That being denied her, the thunders of war came ringing over the land. Then her people rose in her majesty; gray-haired sires and beardless boys rushed to the front. It was that war which Christianity alone approved—a holy war of defense. Well do I remember seeing your gentle boys, so small, to use a farmer's phrase, they might have been called seed-corn, moving on with eager step and fearless brow, to the carnival of death; and I have also looked upon them when their knapsacks and muskets seemed heavier than the boys, and my eyes, partaking of a mother's weakness, filled with tears.

Those days have passed. Many of them have have found nameless graves, but they are not dead. They live in memory and their spirits stand out, the reserve of that column which is marching on with unfaltering step toward the goal of constitutional liberty. [Appaluse] It were in vain if I should attempt, as I have already said, to express my gratitude to you. I am standing now very nearly on the spot where I stood when I took the oath of office in 1861. Your demonstration now exceeds that which welcomed me then. This shows that the spirit of Southern liberty is not dead. [Long and continued applause.] Then you were full of joyous hopes, you had every prospect of achieving all you desired, and now you are wrapped in the mantle of regret; and yet that regret manifests more profoundly and does not obliterate the expression of your sentiments. I felt last night as I approached the Exchange Hotel (from the gallery of which your peerless orator, Wm. L. Yancey, introduced me to the citizens of Montgomery, and commended me, in language which only his eloquence could yield, and which far exceeded my merit,) I felt, I say again, that I was coming to home, coming to a land where liberty dies not, and serious sentiments will live forever. [Applause] I have been promised, my friends, that I should not be asked to make a speech, and therefore I will only extend to you my heartfelt thanks. God bless you, one and all, old men and boys, and ladies above all others, who never faltered in our direst needs." [Loud and continued applause.]

When he retired the shouts were so loud and long that Mr. Davis had to go to the front again. He bowed his acknowledgements and thanks. Governor O'Neal and General Gordon followed, and each received a grand welcome.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

Baltimore Losses will Foot Up $600,000—San Francisco Losses $800,000.

Baltimore, April 30.—The most disastrous fire that has taken place in this city for many years broke out shortly after 7 o'clock last night in the five-story warehouse 318 West Baltimore street, occupied by S. W. Floss & Co, wholesale dealers in notions and white goods. The flames spread with almost incredible rapidity, and the entire fire department was called upon, but the brisk wind carried the fire to adjoining buildings, and they were badly damaged before water could exert its influence. Among the firms burned out are Terry & Sons, straw goods; M. Ring & Co., clothing; Cross & Dunbraco, furniture; Imwald & Mehring, carpets; Albert Bros., hardware; J. H. Medairy & Co., stationers; H. S. Jenkins, Bros. & Co., oil cloths &c., matting; Dill, Knapp & Co., book-binders. The total loss cannot be less than $600,000, and the insurance is mostly in our town companies.

FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal, April 30.—The building occupied by L. & E. Edmunds, furniture, and A. L. Bancroft & Co, stationers, burned to-day. Loss, $810,000. One man was killed and several others reported missing.

A HEARTRENDING HORROR.

A WOMAN BRUTALLY ASSAULTED BY A HALF-WITTED MAN WHO DISEMBOWELS HIS VICTIM.

Frantic Sorrow and Suicide of Her Husband on His Return—The Author of the Crime Lynched.

Topeka, Kansas, April 28.—Last Saturday the wife of Jacob Freimute, a homesteader, in Seward county, was assaulted and murdered by Fritz Rubin, a half-witted German, who had for some time been enjoying the hospitality of the Freimuths', he being homeless and without friends. During the absence of Mr. Freimuth, Rubin assaulted his benefactress, then bound her hand and foot and cut her throat. He then took a rusty hoe, and while the woman was dying, disemboweled her with the blunt instrument. Mrs. Freimuth was en ciente and when discovered the stillborn and mutilated babe lay near the mother's body. Mr. Freimuth returned home next day. On discovering the body of his wife he became a raving maniac. A neighbor in the sparsely settled country who happened to be passing, found Freimuth wild with frenzy and dared not approach for fear of his fury. He drove to the nearest settlement and told the story. A party was at once organized and went to the scene of the tragedy. They found Freimuth weltering in his own blood, having killed himself with a shot gun. A grave was dug and the remains of the unfortunate people were buried. The posse then scoured the country for the murderer and found him in a small ravine several miles away from the Freimuth place, near the Cimarron river. A fractious horse was secured and saddled. One end of a long lariat was fastened around Rubin's neck and the other end was attached to the pommel of the saddle. The horse was then started and amid the shouting of the men and the cracking of revolvers and rifles the frightened animal dashed away. After a run of nearly five miles the horse fell exhausted and the lifeless body of the murderer was loosened as the men came up. His head was almost severed from his body. The carcass was left lying on the prairie uncovered for the coyotes.

OUT ON A STRIKE.

MANY FACTORIES IDLE IN INDUSTRIAL CENTERS.

The Eight-Hour Demand Made, Resisted and Granted—Thousands of Toilers Out of Employment.

Chicago, May 2.—Whith the first of May came the demand for the 8-hour scheme to be put in operation. A number of firms acceded to the demand, but there were many that resisted it. In a few instances concessions were made on both sides. Business in railroad circles and large manufacturing establishments was virtually idle. Nothing was going on whatever, and the scene indicated that the laboring element of Chicago was enjoying a holiday. The strikers are not prone to do mischief, and if were let alone it is believed the existing state of affairs would be amicably settled. Ninety factories are closed, so are many wholesale houses, and about every institution in the city where 50 men are employed, and 40,000 workmen are idle. But very few concessions have been made, and arbitration is a delusion. The great railroad warehouses, where millions of dollars worth of merchandise were received daily were deserted all day. People are unable to account for the rapidity of the uprising. It took all by surprise. All who were asked to strike did so without the remotest consideration of results. To-morrow will tell whether or not all will shut down. Monster mass meetings at which 20,000 people were present were held last evening in various parts of the city. Speeches, some inflamatory and some judicious, were made. The purpose of the former was to fight and kill if necessary, and the latter not to give in until employers recognized the demands of their employes. The police anticipate a break of some kind and are preparing themselves for the ordeal. They believe that 45,000 men, excited as they now are, will not give in without trouble of some kind occurring, and the men say they will live or die on the eight-hour rock. The militia are drilling in their armories, ready to respond should a riot occur.

AFFAIRS AT THE QUAKER CITY.

Philadelphia, May 2.—The 8-hour agitation yesterday resulted in a number of strikes in this city, principally among cabinet-makers, and the situation gives promise of fresh troubles to-morrow morning. The employes in the Allison Car Works last evening decided that unless their demands are acceded on Monday all the men employed should be ordered out and a general strike declared. The employes of Watson Robinson's plaining mill at Germantown struck yesterday for 8 hours work per day. The wood-carvers have decided to co-operate with the cabinet-makers in their stand for 8 hours. About 80 carpenters employed on John Wanamakers's store at Thirteenth and Chestnut streets struck at noon yesterday for 9 hours work per day at $2.75. At the meeting of the Carpenters' Union last evening it was stated that Mr. Wanamaker had decided to grant the concessions.

UNITED AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, May 2.—About 15,000 workingmen assembled last night in Locas Square to listen to the labor orators on the eight hour question. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, and the unions were counseled to enforce their demands at all hazards. Many of the unions appeared in uniform bearing torchlights. The 8-hour movement among the trades yesterday was not as concerted as the men desired it should be, and the actions of the employers have been somewhat erratic.

AT THE COUNTRY'S CAPITAL.

Washington, D. C., May 2.—The 8-hour rule adopted by the various building trades-unions will go into effect in this city to-morrow morning, and as the master builders and contractors are determined to resist the demand for short hours, building operations will be practically suspended until a compromise can be effected. "What we propose to do on Monday," said a representative of the workingmen's organization, "is to go to work as usual. We will work eight hours. If the bosses do not choose to employ us for eight hours a day we will pick up our tools and leave. We do not propose to strike." From present indications 10,000 men in this city will go out to-morrow on a strike for 8 hours as a day's work.

THE DAY AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, May 2.—The great furniture factories, employing 12,500 workmen, were quiet yesterday, nearly every one being closed for an indefinite time, to await a settlement of the struggle for short hours. The Phoenix Works is the only establishment not affected by the situation, they having conceded all that was asked. Although a formal strike was inaugurated at most shops, there was nothing approaching disorder at any place. The men in the several other branches of industry made demands for shorter hours and more wages. No order, however, has been given by the unions, the movement in all cases coming from the shop organizations on their own responsibility and as individual organizations.

A LARGE DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.

New York, May 2.—The labor demonstration in this city and Brooklyn have been uppermost in the minds of the citizens of the two cities for the past few weeks, and in the last few days the interest has become more intense. As the day set for the grand demand for 8 hours work approached, there has been a concentration of that interest, and not only have the citizens portrayed the liveliest concern, but all parts of the municipal governments have been aroused. In the evening John Swinton addressed a crowd of 15,000 in Union Square.

WILL BE INAUGURATED TO-DAY.

Boston, May 2.—In this city the Trades-Union of Carpenters, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and the Plumbers Union—5,000 men in all—have resolved to demand 8 hours to-morrow, and will strike if the demand is refused.

WORKMEN PARADING IN LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., May 2.—In response to a demand for the adoption of the eight-hour system the Furniture Exchange yesterday decided to shut down works unless the employes should accept pay for eight hours work. Six thousand workingmen paraded the streets here yesterday.

EIGHT HOURS' PAY FOR EIGHT HOURS' WORK.

Shamokin, May 2.—The miners at Hickory ridge have agreed to accept 8 hours pay for 8 hours work which they demanded should constitute a day's work. The men at Green Ridge and Hickory Swamp mines will probably ask the same terms on Monday. The miners in the Shamokin region in general have deferred demanding 8 hours work until those in Luzerne county complete their organization, when a general demand for eight hours work will do doubt be made.

THEY GO OUT ON A STRIKE.

Pittsburg, May 2.—The furniture manufacturers having refused to grant their employes their demands for a reduction in a day's labor from 10 hours to 8 hours, a general strike was inaugurated yesterday. Nearly every furniture factory in Pittsburg and Allegheny City is closed, and over 800 men are idle. The stonecutters in the two cities are also out on nine hours a day, but will return to work on Monday, the employers generally conceding the demands. The carpenters will strike to-morrow.

ASKING FOR NINE HOURS.

Rochester, N. Y., May 2.—The cigarmakers in this city commenced to work on the 8-hour plan yesterday. The manufacturers do not object as the men are paid by the piece. Carpenters, masons and bricklayers have demanded that 9 hours be considered a day's work, the carpenters asking $2.50 for nine hours work. It is thought the men will reach an agreement with the contractors without a strike.

——If a piece of charcoal is laid on a burn the pain will subside immediately, and if left on the burn for an hour, will cure it. This seems almost incredible, but as a piece of charcoal is readily procured it should be kept in every house, for immediate use, and its efficacy tested.

Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine will cleanse the stomach, tone the vital organs, give a perfect digestion, purify the blood, clear up the complexion, and produce a state of mental and physical electricity, which gives symmetry of form, bright eyes, white skin, glossy hair, and a genuine type of female loveliness, which no cosmetic can compare with. $1.50 at druggists.

——Some time in June the new members of the Lock Haven Salvation Army will be immersed in the river. A grand banquet will be prepared and a big time is expected on the occasion.

Large doctor bills can be saved if people will place confidence in the fact that most of the ills flesh is heir to can be cured by Keller's Catarrh Remedy. Purify the blood. See adv.

——In some sections of Huntingdon county the farmers are plowing their wheat fields for the purpose of sowing oats, the unfavorable winter injuring it to such an extent that this course was necessary.

What is more disagreeable to a lady than to know that her hair has not only lost its color, but is full of dandruff? Yet such was the case with mine until I used Parker's Hair Balsam. My hair is now black and perfectly clean and glossy.—Mrs. E. Sweeny, Chicago. may

——The village of Fairview, in Erie county, was nearly swept by fire on Monday.

My Darling's Grave.

I pressed a kiss upon her lips
And left her standing there,
Alone beside the garden gate
Among the moonbeams rare.
I touched her hand and said—"Farewell!"
Then passed beyond her sight;
No tongue can speak, no words can tell
The sadness of that night.

Upon the billows of the deep
I whispered—"Love adieu!
The promise in my heart I'll keep,
Sweet one forever true."
And when the shadows fall on main
And darken sky and sea,
I hear the murmur once again:
The vow she whispered me.

The months and weary years roll by,
Yet time but draws more near
The band between my love and I;
Though never word I hear
From her who was my fond delight,
The treasure of my heart,—
The lass I kissed that summer night
Ere from her I did part.

Again I gaze upon the shore,
'Tis home,—of land the best;
I fly me to my darling's door
To take her to my breast!
They lead me to the willow tree
Whose tendrils softly wave
Above the heart so dear to me:
Above my darling's grave!

MAGGIE AND THE BURGLARS.

"You are not afraid, Maggie?'

"Me afraid!" said Maggie. "I'd no fear born with me. As for the house, it's the strongest fastened ever I was in. You say yourself there's no lock a burglar could force, and I am not one to let tramps or the like in of my free will. God knows the place will be safe though when you come back—as safe as though there was a regiment of soldiers in it; and I'll have all bright for your new wife, Mr. Archibald."

She called her master Mr. Archibald still, this old woman; but she was the only one who still used his Christian name. He was an elderly man himself, and had few intimate friends, hospitality not being one of his virtues.

He was rich, and there was much that was valuable in the house; more ready money, too, than many men keep about them; but then it was as secure as a bank vault—patent locks and burglar alarms that first sent a bullet into any one who sought to enter by stealth, and then rang a bell to wake the household, were attached to every door, and a furious watch dog that lived on raw meat, was in the back garden. The Van Nott mansion could have withstood a siege at a moment's notice.

Mr. Van Nott was a money dealer. He had ways and means of accumulating properties which were mysteries to his neighbors, and they were suspicious that the little back parlor, sacred to business, had even seen such lesser dealings as the loan of money on the gold watches, cashmere shawls, and diamonds of genteel distress.

Two or three mortgages that he had bought up had been rather cruelly foreclosed, and he was a hard landlord and a bad person to owe money to altogether. On the whole he was disliked in the place, and, rich as he was, would have found it hard to get a wife to his liking among his neighbors at Oakham.

However, having resolved to marry again—there had been a Mrs. Van Nott, who had died years before—he had sought out a wealthy widow of a saving disposition, who lived on a small farm some miles out of town, and having already disinherited her daughter for espousing an estimable man of small means, and turned her only son out of doors for equally prudent reasons, was not likely to bring any troublesome generosity into his household, and had offered himself to her and had been accepted.

And now, though both their economical souls revolted against it, custom decreed a wedding of some sort, and a honeymoon trip somewhere, and they had decided to do it as cheaply as possible. For this brief time Mr. Van Nott must leave his business and his houses, and it was upon the eve of departure that he held the above conversation with his portmanteau in his hand, and regarding her gravely.

"Yes, yes," he said, "I presume it is all safe enough. And I'll speak to the night-watchman, and give him a dollar to take a particular look at this house. Well, good-bye, Maggie, make things as neat as possible; if they look dirty my wife may think the furniture old, and want something new for the parlor." And Mr. Van Nott departed.

"Yes," said old Maggie, "no doubt she'll have fine, extravagant ways. Poor master! What a pity he should marry after all—but old folks are the worst fools. A young man of eight and forty, too, when he has a sensible servant, sixty last January, and knows what belongs to good housekeeping.

If he wanted to marry why didn't he ask me? I'd not have gone galivanting and spending. Ah, well, he'll suffer, not I." And Maggie trotted away to begin her sweeping and dusting.

She had said truly that there was no fear born with her, but as the night drew on she began to be somewhat lonely, as her master's presence was strangely missed out of the great house, and there was something ghostly in the look of his empty chair when she peeped into his little back office.

"If I was superstitious," she said to herself, "I should think something awful was going to happen. I feel chilly up and down my back, and I keep thinking of funerals. I'll make myself a cup of tea, and see if I can get over it."

And accordingly old Maggie shut herself into the snug kitchen, and lighting two candles, drew a pot of the strongest young hyson, and putting her feet close to the cooking stove began to feel much more comfortable.

"The old clock ticked away on the mantel piece, the hands pointed to half-past eight.

"I'm going to bed at nine," said Maggie. I've worked well to-day. Much thanks I'll get for it, I doubt. Hark! What's that?"

It was a sound outside the door—a slow, solemn grating of the wheels. Then feet trod the pavement and the bell rang faintly. "A carriage," cried Maggie. "Has he changed his mind and brought her home at once? But that can't be; he's not married yet." And taking one of the candles she trotted to the door, but not before the bell rung again.

"Who's that?" she cried, holding the door slightly ajar.

"A stranger," said a voice, "one who has something in particular to say to you."

"You'll have to wait for to-morrow," said Maggie. "You can't come in to-night."

"My good woman," said the stranger, "you are Margaret Black?"

"That's my name."

"Mr. Van Nott's housekeeper for twenty years?"

"Yes."

"My good woman, if you are attached to your master I have bad news for you."

"Gracious Lord!" cried Maggie, but she did not open the door much wider, only enough to thrust her head out.—"Don't scare me, mister. What is it?"

"The worst you can think of," said the man. "Mr. Van Nott traveled on the ——— road. There has been a terrible accident."

"Preserve us!" cried Maggie, letting the door fall back, "and him on the way to his wedding. He's badly hurt then?"

"He's dead," said the man. "Dead, and we've brought him home."

Maggie sat down on the chair and began to cry.

"We've done what we could," said the man. "The lady he was to marry and her friends will be down to-morrow. Meanwhile my instructions are that you shall watch with him and allow no strangers to enter the house. There are valuable things here, I am told; and Mr. Van Nott's lawyer must take possession of them and seal them up before strangers have access to the room."

"Oh, dear, dear!" cried old Maggie. "That it should come to this. Yes, I'll watch alone—I am not afraid; but, oh, dear!"

Then she shrank back and let two men carry a horrible coffin into the front parlor.

They came out with their hat's off, and the other man also held his in his hand.

"I regret to leave you all alone in the house," he said.

"I don't mind that," said old Maggie, "but it's terrible!"

"If you would like me to stay," said the man.

"No," said Maggie, "I've no fear of living or dead folks. You can go."

Then she locked the door, went into the parlor, and, putting the candle on the mantel, looked at the coffin through her tears.

"He was good enough to me," she said; poor Mr. Archibald! And this comes of wanting to marry at this time of life, and galivanting on railroads. I wonder whether he is changed much. I'll take a look," and Maggie crossed the room and lifted the lid over the face of the enclosed body.

"I'll take a look," she said to herself again. "I'm not afraid of dead folks."

In a minute more Maggie dropped the lid again, and retreated, shaking from head to foot. She had seen, within the coffin, a face with its eyes shut, and with bandages about the head, and he ghastly features of a clown in a circus minus the red mouth.

But it was a living face, well chalked, and not her master's, and Maggie knew at once that she had been well humbugged—that this story of her master's death was a lie, and that a burglar lay within the coffin, ready to spring upon her and bind her, or, perhaps, murder her at any moment.

She could, of course, open the door and try to escape; but the accomplices of the man were doubtless outside. It was a long distance to the nearest house, and, even if they did not kill her, they would execute their purpose and rob the place before she returned.

"Master looks natural," said Maggie aloud, and tried to collect her thoughts.

Mr. Van Nott's revolvers were in the next room, she knew, loaded, six shots in each. Maggie could use pistols. She had aimed at troublesome cats with great success more than once. If she could secure these pistols she felt safe.

"Poor dear master," she sobbed, and edged toward the back room. "Poor dear master." She lifted the desk lid. She had them safe.

She glided back to the front parlor and sat down on a chair. She turned up her sleeves and grasped a pistol in each hand, and she watched the coffin quietly. In half an hour the lid stirred. A cautious hand crept up the side. A wiry eye peeped out.

It fell upon the armed figure, and closed again.

"You had better," said Maggie to herself.

Again the head lifted. This time Maggie sprang to her feet.

"You're fixed quite handy," she said coolly. "No need of laying you out if I fire, and I can aim first rate, especially when I'm afraid of ghosts, as I be now."

The head bobbed down again. Maggie reseated herself. She knew that this could not last very long. It was as she supposed. A moment more and the coffin was empty, and a ferocious young fellow sat on its edge and thus addressed her:

"We meant to do it all quiet," he said, "and I don't want to frighten an old woman. Just put them down."

"I'm not frightened," said Maggie.

"I'm coming to take them things away from you," said the man.

"Come," said Maggie.

He advanced one step. She took aim and he dodged, but a bullet went through his left arm, and it dropped by his side.

Furious with pain, he dashed toward her. She fired again, and this time wounded him in the right shoulder. Faint, and quite helpless, he staggered against the wall.

"There! you've done it, old woman," he said. Open the door and let me out. My game is up."

"Mine isn't," said old Maggie. "Get into your coffin again, or this time I'll shoot you through the heart."

The burglar looked piteously at her, but he saw no mercy in her face. He went back to the coffin and lay down in it. Blood dripped from his wounds and he was growing pale. Maggie did not want to see him die before her eyes, but she dared not call aid. To leave the house before daylight would be to meet the man's friends, and risk her own life. There was nothing for it but to play the surgeon herself, and in a little while she had stopped the blood and saved the burglar's life. More than this, she brought him a cup of tea and fed him with it as if he had been a baby. Nothing, however, could induce her to let him out of the coffin.

About one or two o'clock she heard steps outside, and knew that the other burglars were near, but her stout heart never quailed. She trusted in the bars and bolts, and they did not betray her.

The daylight found her quietly sitting beside the wounded burglar, and the milkman, bright and early, was the embassador who summoned the officers of justice.

When the bridal party returned next day the house was neat and tidy, and Maggie, in her best alpaca, told the news in laconic fashion.

"Frightened!" she said, in answer to the sympathetic ejaculation of her new mistress. "Frightened! Oh, no! Fear wasn't born in me."

CANDLES.

How the Demand for Them Increases Every Year.

"New things do not always drive out old things." Thus remarked a prominent business man while talking concerning the candle trade and the kinds of candles now produced. Notwithstanding the great improvements made in the methods of lighting since the time when our ancestors were content to sit by the light of an old-fashioned tallow candle and read the Bible, the "Pilgrim's Progress" or the religious weekly paper, a great number of candles are sold every year. It was thought that when kerosene oil was introduced and finally came to be generally used that candles would be a drug on the market. Later, when gas came into use, it was concluded that the demand for oil would soon amount to nothing. Still later, when the electric light was taken up as a means of illuminating the darkness, some were bold enough to predict that gas would ere long become a thing of the past. But, as a matter of fact, more gas is used now than ever before on account of the increased number of uses for it. The production and sale of kerosine oil is enormous. And the demand for candles has appreciably increased during the past ten or fifteen years. They are used more extensively for church and other religious purposes and for dinner parties. Plumbers require a great many of them. Nearly every housekeeper has a candle in the house to light her way down cellar or upstairs. A great many burn them in their sleeping room in preference to the kerosene oil, especially in the summer time at seaside resorts. They are more largely used for festival days, and a great many well-to-do persons purchase many of the finest for ornamentation. Their use for dinner parties especially is increasing. A millionaire's grocer in New York recently purchased for his use at a fashionable dinner party 12 dozen of candles worked in beautiful forms and having a truly artistic appearance. In fact the decoration and ornamentation of candles has come to be quite an art. The best candles for ornamentation are of pure bees-wax. When the wax is hot they are worked in a very beautiful shape and ornamented with a great degree of nicety. The wax when hot is drawn up by nippers into great variety of forms and colored, red, green, blue, yellow, purple, etc. The wax is drawn up by nippers in the form of flowers, fruit, green leaves, etc. Some of the candles thus worked are purchased solely to look at. These beautiful candles, burning at a dinner party, either on the table or in chandeliers arranged expressly for them, present a very pleasing appearance. A great many of these are produced in Western New York. Among the various kinds of candles now sold may be mentioned paraffine, sperm, stearine, adamantine, tallow and beeswax. The last named are cheaper now than they have been in ten years, although the demand for them is increasing. Beeswax, when hot, can be worked into different shapes better than the other kinds, which are comparatively brittle. In many places bees are now grown simply for the wax which they make, and many beeswax manufacturers take care of and feed their bees in such a way as to produce the most possible and best wax. The bee that lives on clover blossoms, it is generally conceded, generally produces the best wax; and it is stated that there are some persons so expert in the business that they can, by tasting the wax, tell what the bees have fed on. Some of the bees thus grown are very costly, instances being cited where they are worth more than one dollar each. The work of breeding and training them has become a great industry.

Questioning the Doctor.

"How'd you find your patient, doctor.'"

"Went to his room."

"Yes; but I mean how'd you find him when you got there?"

"Found him in bed."

"Well, but is he better?"

"If he's well he must be."

"Does he improve any?"

"Hasn't any to improve; he sold his farm and lives in a boarding house."

"Is he worse?"

"Worse than what?"

"Is he better, then?"

"Better than who?"

"Oh, doctor, what is there about him?"

"A double sheet and two blankets."

"But what ails him?"

"Nobody ales him; he's a St. John man."

"But is he dangerous?"

"Naw, gentle as a lamb."

"See here, doctor, don't you want to tell what's the matter with him?"

"No matter at all, it's a fresh cut."

"Well, you seem to be pretty smart; do you dnow how to tell what ails your patient?"

"Oh, yes, I know how to tell, but you don't know how to ask."

Some physicians never want their neighbors to know anything.

—When overskirts are looped at all the drapery is drawn very high around the hips and made somewhat bouffant.

NAUTICAL BULL.

How Admiral Porter's Men Were Misled by a "Ram."

Even "grim-visaged war" smiles now and then at the absurdities of which it is the occasion. One evening, while Admiral Porter's fleet was anchored inside Cape Fear River, a "contraband" paddled his canoe alongside of *Malvern*, the flag-ship, and informed the admiral that the enemy would send down that night a powerful ram and torpedo vessel. As the admiral had been looking for rams and torpedo boats during three years of service, and had never seen one, he thanked his stars, and gave such orders as he thought would result in the capture of the assailants. He was just going to bed, when shouts, words of command, and pistol shots attracted his attention. The river was alive with boats dashing to the scene of conflict.

"There he goes!" "Head him off!" "Here he comes!" "Give him a volley!" were shouted by the different crews, accompanied by the firing of muskets and pistols. The vessels above the flag-ship began firing howitzers.

"That is sheer folly!" said the admiral to his flag officer, Capt. Breese. "They will never capture the thing in this way. Why don't they board and foul her crew with a net, as I ordered them to do? Jump into the boat, pull up there, and tell them to board the thing, whatever it is, at all hazards."

"Look out!" was shouted from the boat. "Give it to him!" Then a volley of musketry and three cheers followed.

"Here he comes! and all the boats after him!" shouted the look out. "We've got him! Tie on to him! Double-bank him with boats!" were heard from the pursuers.

"Take the enemy in tow, and stop your noise!" shouted the officer in command of the boats. Capt. Breese returned alongside of his flag-ship.

"Well, sir, we got him!" said he.

"And a time they had of it," answered the admiral. "Why didn't those fellows do as I told them—jam his screw with the nets?"

"He hadn't any screw, sir," answered the captain.

"What had he then?"

"It was something worse than a ram, sir," said the captain, laughing. "It was the biggest *bull* I ever saw. He was swimming across the channel when he was first espied. I don't wonder they took him for a torpedo boat, he got through the water at such a rate!"

"A bull!" exclaimed the admiral. "So I am not to see a ram after all!" and he went to his state-room laughing over war's absurd episode.

Odd and Funny.

One of the brightest lights of the Austin, Texas, bar was standing on the corner of the avenue, surrounded by a group of admiring friends, when a man with a peculiar stride and close cropped hair walked up to the lawyer and, taking one of his hands in both of his, shook it as if he was going to wrench it from the lawyer's body, saying:

"It's ten years since I saw you, but I knew you as soon as I laid eyes on you."

The lawyer was embarrassed, but the rough-looking stranger helped him out.

"You did me a kindness once, jedge, and of I ever forgit it may my right arm clove to the roof of my mouth. Don't you remember when you practiced law ten years ago, in Dawson. You did me a kindness I never shall forget."

The friends of the lawyer cast admiring glances at him, and one said to the other that he, the lawyer, always had a good heart.

"Yes," continued the stranger, still holding on to the lawyer's hand. "I had shot a man in self-defense, and the Shriff was going to lock me up, when you nobly volunteered to go my bail. And you didn't know me, either."

The lawyer said he recollected the circumstance, while the admiring friends said:

"Just like him. He's always going about doing good."

"You offered to go my bond, but the Sheriff said he would be d—d if any jack-legged shyster could shove a straw-bond off on him, and if you remember, judge, he refused to approve the bond, and I was locked up, but I was always grateful to you just the same. You tried to help me to swindle justice according to law. I broke jail that night and crippled several people, but thanks to you, I got away."

"Where have you been since?" asked the lawyer, seeking to change the conversation.

"I am just out of the Kansas Penitentiary. I would never have got in thar if you had been around. A feller refused to drink with me and I had to shoot him. Let's step across and have something."

And running his arm through that of his legal friend they marched across the street, the judge keeping step like a soldier, while the friends on the sidewalks swapped opinions about what a bad eye that man had.

Paper Pipes for Gas and Water.

There was recently exhibited in Vienna gas and water service pipes made of paper. It is suggested that these pipes may be useful for laying electrical wires. The manner in which they are made is thus given by *The Paper World:* Strips of paper are taken, the width of one pipe section. The paper is drawn through melted asphalt, and wound upon a mandrel which determines the inner diameter of the pipe. When the pipe thus has cooled, it is pulled off the mandrel and the inside is covered with a kind of enamel, whose nature is kept secret by the makers. The outside is painted with asphalt varnish and dusted over with sand. It is stated that such a pipe will resist some 2,000 pounds internal pressure, though the thickness of the stuff is only about half an inch.

—Large real lace collars are again worn for theatre and reception toilet, the band or dog-collar of velvet or jewels heading the same.

FASHION NOTES.

—Even the new cheviots come in bouttouneux, boucle and corded stripes and borders, to be combined with plain cheviot.

—Very wide and half inch to quarter of an inch white Hercules braid is the popular trimming for little girls' French frocks.

—The most popular and sensible shoes worn for fashionable women is the common-sense shoe, with its broad flat sole and heel.

—The fine and delicate Lorraine laces now so popular are much used to trim underclothing, tea aprons, doilies and fine bed linen.

—The coiffure for evening must not only be high, but pyramidical, with flowers, and a pompon or aigrette on the apex of the puffs.

—The newest hat in Paris is the "Lady Doctor," a crush hat with a shaving-brush pompon on one side or directly in front.

—Etamine woven fabrics in rich mixture of color or twine-colored grounds compose part of late importations of spring dress goods.

—Kabyle or Berber jewelry of silver is a lately introduced novelty in England. It comes from the borders of the Desert of Sahara.

—Plush stripes are extremely popular on rough woolen suits for the seashore. They are made of the broad plush ribbons set on the full length of the wrap or the dress-skirt.

—Sashes of black and watered silk ribbon are worn with dark wool, velvet and velveteen dresses. They are placed at the left side of the back, and the ends reach nearly to the bottom of the dress.

—Ready-tucked canvas goods, of which only three widths are required for the skirt of the dress are convenient and elegant. Four yards of plain canvas are sold to go with it. The widths of the goods is about a yard and quarter.

—Another house dress is made of cashmere and satin, in princess shape. The skirt is very full in the back, and attached to the basque under puffings and rosettes of satin. The sleeves and neck are both finished with soft drapings of satin.

—Scarfs, panels, sashes, waistcoats and facings to the jaunty Laveuse tunics made of boucle cloth, cashmere, vigogne or tweed are again formed of Roman-plaided or striped plush. For very young girls' wear the short Battenberg coat and Rob Roy cap are also made of the gay plush fabric.

—The Spanish fashion of wearing black gloves with full evening dress is returning to favor, both here and abroad. The great vogue of wearing rich black lace toilets over princesse slips of Spanish yellow or cequelicot satin princesse slips has no doubt brought about a return to this style of hand-dressing.

—A pretty house dress is made of cashmere, with a silk-embroidered front, plastron, collar and cuffs. The side bands are also embroidered. The front and sides of the skirt are flat, while the back is very full and caught up on the right over the box-plaiting of main skirt. The back of the bodice is plaited and strapped at waist-line with embroidery; collar handkerchief shape.

—A silk dress which is a little bit passe may be made a really handsome garment with a judicious amount of beads. A beaded corsage beaded fringe bordering drapery, beaded revers on a plain waist, beaded cord and tassel to fasten a tunic—there are a score of ways in which one may "gar auld claes luke amaist as weel's the new."

—The skirts of some of the handsome spring walking dresses of home-spun canvas goods or cheviot, are trimmed only with several rows of three-inch wide braid, plain or fancy, placed one above another over about half the length of the skirt. Upon a dress of bronze tricot the braid is alternately one of gold and one of bronze and gold mixed. The long overdress is slashed on the side, and is oddly trimmed with gold and bronze buttons, with pieces of the braid made into a point on one end. The jacket bodice is ornamented in the same manner and opens over a vest of gold-brown velvet.

—Beads sparkle upon spring toilets that are intended for visiting and at home. The imperial reign of jet is in abeyance to mixtures of which it will constitute the chief feature. Steel is liked as a trimming in combination or on the same color. The yellow light of amber flashes against garnet and gold. Something quite startling in trimming is the poppy-head fringe made of poppy-seed vessels of the same size attached to a heading of bronze beads with bead tassels between. New buttons are like rounds cut from a rough walking stick, bark and all; they come in various sizes.

—English straw bonnets and hats are among the most comfortable of spring head-gear. Turbans will be worn by ladies to whom they are becoming. Scarfs of crape or soft silk are knotted loosely around the crowns of hats and fastened with a few slides or pins. Trimmings will be massed in the fronts of hats and bonnets very much as they have been, only higher, if possible. Some of the new models have strong wires to support the trimmings that are concealed by loose velvet or silk being passed over them. Flowers will be used upon a few of the early bonnets, but the majority will be trimmed with birds, wings and made feathers, and bands of grebe and pheasant feathers will be among the stylish trimmings. Many ostrich tips will be used. Plumes from ten to eighteen inches in length are used, but twelve-inch length trims with the best effect. Pretty cottage bonnets of thatched straw have upright puffed trimming of soft tissues in tinted silk or crepe, fastened with dainty little pins, hay forks in minature, and showing a bunch of field daisies or buttercups and clover as a finish. One charming bonnet of this shape was faced with black velvet, and trimmed with upright puffs of soft ivory silk and a mixed bunch of white roses—half opened—and lilies of the valley.

HORSE NOTES.

—John Condon purchased on April 15th a good gaited gray gelding at Salem, N. J.

—Robert Steel, of Philadelphia, paid $620 for Lishas Kill, a b. g. by Clair, at the Locust Grove sale.

—The top notch of equine values is now £17, 500, or $87,500, paid for Doncaster, a Derby winner.

—The betting on the Suburban continues. Dwyers' Richmond and Joe Cotton are most in demand.

—The Charter Oak classes this year will be 2.29, 3.00, 2.36, 2.23, 2.17, 2.26, 2.45, 2.20, 2.32; also 2.24 class for pacers.

—The Park Guards look like millers from the effects of the dusty drives, "and still so near, and yet so far," is the water.

—W. H. Crawford is stopping at the farm of Rody Patterson, near Lexington, Ky. He has several of Mr. Case's trotters there.

—S. A. Tanner's br. m. Stella, by Archie, this week dropped a chestnut filly by Manchester, entered in the Futurity and Expectation stakes.

—John Miller, with Treacy and Wilson, Lexington, Ky., is in Philadelphia. He will leave with a few brood mares for the Bluegrass regions.

—George W. Baldwin, West Liberty, Ia., has purchased from W. W. Craig, Versailles, Ky., the bay colt Monroe Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, dam by Monroe Chief.

—The b. m. Croxie, 2.19¼, by Clark Chief; dam Mollie Whitefoot, and the ch. m. Annette, by Kentucky Prince, have been purchased by W. J. Gordon, of Cleveland, O.

—H. N. Smith, of Fashion Stud Farm, near Trenton, N. J., has shipped to Kentucky nearly fifty head of trotting stock, among them the stallions Jay Gould and Stranger.

—It is said that H. N. Smith, of the Fashion Stud Farm, procured a charter from the New Jersey Legislature for the track on his premises, that he may hold public races there.

—Negotiations are pending to combine the two associations at Nashville and to move out to the Fair grounds next year. If this be done $100,000 will be spent in improvements.

—Messrs. Lippincott & Barton, Philadelphia, Pa., have purchased from Colonel R. P. Pepper, Frankford, Ky., the bay 3-year-old filly Kate Chase, by Governor Sprague, dam Maud Wilkes, by George Wilkes.

—William F. Johnson, Brooklandville, Md., has sold to Michael Schall, President York County, (Pa.) Agricultural Society, a colt and a filly, 2 and 4 years old respectively, sired by Mambrino Druid, dam Jenny Davidson.

—George A. Singerly will ship on the 27th of April, to Macey Brothers, Versailles, Ky., Laura Thompson, a young brood mare, by Dictator, out of Lydia Thompson; record 2.27½, to be bred to Messenger Chief, sire of Maud Messenger, 2.16¼.

—Notwithstanding the ravages of the floods and overflow at Nashville, the Blood-Horse Association has decided on having its spring meeting, and there is a prospect that it will be a successful one. It is expected that 300 horses will be there.

—Normandy is the home of trotters in France, and the horses nearly all derive their superiority from such stallions as Black Norfolk, Success and Phenomenen. At Vincennes, near Paris, there is a track which is given over almost exclusively to trotters.

—The young stallion Huon, sired by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., which was sold last spring to E. S. Easton, of Peoria, Ill., for $775, and which has, since then, made a record of 2.28½, has just been sold to a gentleman from Australia for $2500. He will be shipped in a very short time. He goes to Australia for uses both as a trotter and for stud purposes.

—The Central Fall Trotting Circuit, was organized at Dayton, O. The following six associations were represented and the dates named agreed upon for the several meetings: Latonia Agricultural Association, Covington, Ky., August 24 to 28; Ohio State Fair, Columbus, O., August 31 to September 3; Tri-State Fair, Toledo, O., September 8 to 10; Interstate Fair Association, Fort Wayne, Ind., September 13 to 17; Northeastern Indiana and Southern Michigan Association, South Bend, Ind., September 20 to 24; Southern Ohio Fair Association, September 27 to October 1. The aggregate premiums for the circuit amount to $30,000.

—In the winter of 1882 Colonel E. B. Parsons was engaged in buying barley at a small town near his home, and among the teams drawing the grain for delivery to him was one pair the driver of which assured him the high horse "could go some." After the grain was unloaded the Colonel was induced to ride behind the country trotter, the price being $175, but Mr. Parsons was not particularly impressed with the horse, and did not desire to buy him at any price. Less than six months after this he saw the horse trot over the Rochester track close to 2.20, and became his owner at nearly $6000. The horse was Captain Lewis, 2.20¼.

—Suffolk Park Course is fit to trot over, and Jack Phillips and his brother reinsmen who are located there have made the most of it. The little bay gelding Frank, of running-mate fame, arrived at Suffolk from Boston, and is now undergoing preparation for money-getting at the coming spring meetings. Jersey Boy also seems quite himself again, and Mr. P. says that if he is going as well when the bell rings as he is now it will take a great horse to beat him. Jersey Boy and Frank would make a good pair, being well mated in color, size, style and speed. Mr. Phillips proposes to hitch them double, just to show his friends how well they can go. Jersey Boy's record is 2.21¼, Frank's 2.19¼, and there is less than one inch difference in their height. Frank has a slight advantage, standing nearly 15 hands 1 inch to an · e 15 hands for Jersey Boy.

FACETIÆ.

A MAN from Kentucky consulted one of our physicians the other day for a bad case of indigestion, and the doctor advised him to try the hot water cure, handing him at the same time a glass of that popular remedy. Taking it in his hand, the patient began to pull on a wry face and brace himself for the ordeal. "Is it very nasty?" he asked.

"O no," said the medico; "not very, but some people have tender throats—can't stand anything strong. I'll dilute it a little if you like."

The Kentuckian's vanity was hit hard. He turned in the steaming liquid without flinching, recovered his breath, and said, with affected indifference;

"Bah! I could take it cold."

"Boss, what's de fare ober dis yar railroad?" inquired an agressive looking colored man of the ticket-agent at an out-of-the way station.

"Fare to what point?"

"Jess see heah boss, yer got all yer kin 'tend to widdout pesterin' de 'spectable portion ob de trabblin' community an' pryin' inter dere private affairs. Yer kaint play no pump-sucker game on dis chile. I'se too flip a coon for enny sich Tom-foolish monkey wuck as dat ar."

SARCASM—The Major—"Now, then, what's there?"

Bugler Simmons—"Beg pardon, sir, but I don't like to ride this horse."

The Major (politely) —"Really! Sorry, Mr. Simmons, but the regulations don't provide barouches for battery buglers."

"No, sir, my daughter can never be yours." "I don't want her to be my daughter," broke in the young ardent. "I want her to be my wife."

The color produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers always gives satisfaction.

The dangers of Whooping Cough are averted by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Plotinus thanked God that he was not tied to an immortal body.

The farmers, in their swamps, we're sure,
Could find the roots and plants that cure
If by their knowledge they only knew
For just the disease each one grew.
Take courage now and "Swamp-Root" try—
(for kidney, liver and bladder complaints),
As on this remedy you can rely.

Do not force upon thy neighbor a hat that hurts thine own head.

Very Well Put.

Why do we defer till to-morrow what we should do to-day? Why do we neglect a cough till it throws us into Consumption, and consumption brings us to the grave? DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM is sure to cure if taken in season. It has never been known to fail. Use it thoroughly, according to directions. Persevere till the disease is conquered, as it is certain to be, even if it should require a dozen bottles. There is no better medicine for pulmonary disorders.

FROTHED EGGS.—Eight eggs; one tablespoonful of water; one lemon; sugar to taste; vanilla or lemon flavoring; one pound pulverized loaf sugar. Take the yolks of the eight eggs and the whites of four of them and beat them up with the water and the juice of the lemon. Then sweeten the mixture to taste, add a pinch of salt, and put the whole into an omelet pan and fry the same as an omelet. Have ready the remaining four whites of egg whipped to a stiff froth with the pound of pulverized sugar and flavored with vanilla or lemon. Now place the omelet on a dish, heap the whipped egg upon it, and set it in the oven for a few minutes to brown lightly.

Art never yet reached the perfection of nature; she is only an imitator and this explains the reason why Carboline the great Hair renewer, made from pure, unrefined petroleum is so far ahead of all other Hair restorers; it is nature's own production.

Receive your thoughts as guests and that your desires as children.

The best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. *Try them.*

Among those who labor for future happiness, he is greatest who lives well in his household.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is the very best. A trial will prove we are right. Received first premium at North Carolina State Fair, Centennial, and Paris Exposition.

For him who does everything in its proper time, one day is worth three.

It is by copying after nature that man gets best results. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is nature's own remedy, is purely vegetable, can be taken by the most delicate. Cures all stomach, kidney and liver troubles. 50 cents.

Temperance is a tree which has contentment for its root and peace for its fruits.

The purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the seashore. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co. New York.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Some prayers have a longer voyage than others, but they come with a richer tender at last.

One never needs one's wits so much as when one has to do with a fool.

Dr. Emil Selp, of Detroit, Mich., writes: Practicing for 34 years I never yet saw a better purging pill, in the market, than St. Bernard Herb Pills, and I recommend the same to a suffering humanity in general. This pill has the good property of acting directly on the liver and removing all acids and mucus in an easy way and thus cleansing the blood.

He needs no other rosary whose thread of life is strong with beads of love and thoughts.

FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and $2 trial bottle of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

He that raiseth himself up will be humiliated; he who humiliates himself will be lifted up.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

BRAIN FRITTERS.—After washing and ridding the brains of fiber and skin, drop them into boiling water, and cook gently for fifteen minutes, then throw into ice-cold water. When they are stiff and white, wipe and mash them to a batter with a wooden spoon, seasoning with salt and pepper. Beat into this an egg, half a cup of milk and two or three tablespoonfuls of prepared flour. Fry a little in the boiling fat before venturing more, drop in by the tablespoonful, fry quickly, shake in a heated colander to free them of fat, and serve very hot. They are nice.

The Richest Man in the World

Could be poor without health. The dying millionaire consumptive would exchange all he is worth for a new lease of life. He could have had it for a song had he used Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" before the disease had reached its last stages. This wonderful preparation is a positive cure for consumption if taken in time. For all diseases of the throat and lungs it is unequaled. All druggists.

A lie which is part truth is never the blackest.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

Catarrh is not simply an inconvenience, unpleasant to the sufferer and disgusting to others—it is an advanced outpost of approaching disease of worse type. Do not neglect its warning; it brings deadly evils in its train. Before it is too late, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It reaches the seat of the ailment, and is the only thing that will. You may dose yourself with quack medicines 'till it is too late—'till the streamlet becomes a resistless torrent. It is the matured invention of a scientific physician. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Love lessens women's delicacy and increases men's.

Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly and permanently cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise, suggestiug sure means of cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Let no man call God his father who treats not man as his brother.

IMPAIRED VITALITY.—When you feel as if the vital powers were giving way, strength gone, spirits depressed, memory failing, appetite lost, exhaustion stealing over every sense and paralyzing every energy, then is the time to resort to that powerful ally of nature, DR. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS. It soon works a glorious renovation in the system.

God first, self last—all the rest will come in the right order.

ASK your shoe and hardware dealers for Lyon's Heel Stiffeners, they keep boots and shoes straight.

To be dumb for the remainder of life is better than to speak falsely.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage expressage and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

The pleasure in doing good is the only one that never wears out.

St. Bernard Vegetable Pills.

WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE. The best cure for Liver and Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Headache, Dizziness and Dyspepsia. As a Blood Purifier and Spring Medicine they have no equal. No family should be without a box of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills in the house. Price 25 cents at Druggists, or by mail. Samples sent FREE. Address I. NEUSTAEDTER & CO., 83 Mercer St., New York.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."

The Original and Only Genuine.

Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. NAME PAPER.

Chichester Chemical Co., 2313 Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT

DR. LOBB,

322 NORTH FIFTEENTH ST., (Below Callowhill St., Phila.)

20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. Guarantees to cure the afflicted and unfortunate with Purely Vegetable Medicines. Book on special diseases free; send for it. Advice free and strictly confidential. Office hours, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., 7 P. M. to 10 P. M. Treatment by mail.

16 469

HOUDAN (Ryan Strain) and Wyandotte Eggs $2 per setting. JAS. F. STILES, Mamaroneck, N.Y.

Paims' Business College, Philadelphia. Terms only $40. Situations furnished. Write for circular

Face, Hands, Feet, and all their imperfections, including Facial Development, Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Blk Heads, Scars, Pitting & their treatment Dr. John Woolbury, 37 E. Pearl St., Albany, N.Y. Estb'd 1870. Send 10c. for book.

RUPTURE Cure guaranteed by **Dr. J. B. Mayer**, the successful specialist. Ease at once; no operation or delays from business, tested by hundreds of cures. Main Office, 811 Arch St., Phila. Hours: from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 3723 North Fifth St., 6 to 7 P. m. and Sundays.

FITS STOPPED FREE

Marvelous success.

Insane Persons Restored

Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. *Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc.* INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

The Old Doctor NERVOUS DEBILITY MALE or FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DECAY.

A life experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial packages. Send Stamp for sealed particulars. Address, Dr. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.

OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at home. Correspondence solicited and *free trial* of cure sent. HONEST investigators. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A Sure relief for ASTHMA. Price $1 by mail. STOWELL & CO., Charlestown, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

MITCHELL'S PERFORATED BELLADONNA PLASTERS cure all Aches and Pains. Sure Remedy for that GOLD SPOT DARKNESS (?) and shoulders. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

FINE Blooded Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Dogs for sale. Catalogues with 180 engravings free. N. P. Boyer & Co., Coatesville, Pa.

SEND NAME QUICK for Prof. Moody's New Illustrated Book on Dress Making, New Dolmas, and Mantle Cutting, etc. Agents sell 10 a day. Prof. MOODY, Cincinnati, O.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma.

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

Malaria in its Various Forms.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Price 50 cents. Sold by druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Builds up the broken-down constitution, purifies the blood, restoring health and vigor. Sold by druggists; $1 a bottle.

Dr. Radway's Pills.

For **DYSPEPSIA** and for the cure of all the disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Constipation, Biliousness, Piles, Headache, etc. Price 25 cents.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St. N.Y.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT KIDNEY, LIVER & BLADDER CURE.

CURES

A MEDICAL VICTORY!

Cures Brights' Disease, Catarrh of the Bladder, Torpid Liver. It dissolves Gall-Stones and Gravel.

SYMPTOMS and CONDITIONS of Urine for which this Remedy **should be taken.**

Scalding Stoppage Blood-tinged
Diabetic Albumen Brick-dust
Dropsical Dribbling Milky-pink
Headache Frequent Costiveness
Boneache Nervous Reddish-dark
Uric-acid Settlings Catarrhache
Backache Nerveache Phosphates
Bad-taste Foul-Breath Gall-color

IT IS A SPECIFIC.

Every dose goes to the spot.

Relieves and Cures *internal* Slime-fever Canker, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Malaria, Fever and Ague, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Prostate Gland, Sexual Weakness, Spermatorrhœa and Gout.

It Eliminates Blood Impurities, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, Syphilis, Pimples, Blotches, Fever-sores, and Cancer-taints.

It is a most Wonderful Appetizer.

Builds up Quickly a Run-down Constitution.

☞ Tell your neighbors all about it.

PRICE 25c, $1.00—6 bottles $5.00.

☞ Prepared at Dr. Kilmer's Dispensary, Binghamton, N. Y., U. S. A.

Invalids' Guide to Health (Sent Free.)

All letters of inquiry promptly answered.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

25 YEARS IN THE POULTRY YARD.

20th Edition. 108 Pages, explains the business. Symptoms and remedies for all diseases. Written by a farmer for farmers. 25 cts. in stamps, or one ct. a year for my experience. A 50 page Ill. Cir. free. **A. M. LANG**, Cove Dale, Ky.

HELP WANTED. $25 A WEEK and Expenses Made. A reliable firm will employ one person in each county to distribute circulars and do collecting. A $1 sample and full particulars free. Address ALBANY SUPPLY CO., Albany, N. Y.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD

☞ Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

PATENTS Obtained. Send stamp for Inventors' Guide. L. BINGHAM, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS wanted for PINKERTON'S Best Detective Book. Professional Thieves AND Detectives, PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED, and EASY TO SELL. For full descriptive circulars, special territory and extra terms to agents, Address, G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New York

Pensions Soldiers & Heirs. Send stamp for Circulars. COL. L. BINGHAM, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.

Celebrated 'ECLIPSE' HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, cannot be Slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discounts to the Trade. Send for Price-List.

J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N.Y.

VINEGAR BITTERS

is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system.

In Vinegar Bitters there is vitality but no alcoholic or mineral poison.

Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Vinegar Bitters allays feverishness. It relieves, and in time cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and similar painful diseases.

Vinegar Bitters cures Constipation and prevents Diarrhœa.

Never before has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS to heal the sick.

Send for either of our valuable reference books for ladies, for farmers, for merchants, our Medical Treatise on Diseases, or our Catechism on Intemperance and Tobacco, which last should be read by every child and youth in the land.

Any two of the above books mailed free on receipt of four cents for registration fees.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., 532 Washington St., N.Y.

EPITHELIOMA!

OR SKIN CANCER.

For seven years I suffered with a cancer on my face. Eight months ago a friend recommended the use of Swift's Specific, and I determined to make an effort to procure it. In this I was successful, and began its use. The influence of this medicine at first was to somewhat aggravate the sore; but soon the inflamation was allayed, and I began to improve after the first few bottles. My general health has greatly improved. I am stronger, and am able to do any kind of work. The cancer on my face began to decrease and this ulcer to heal, until there is not a vestigeof it left—only a little scar marks the place.

MRS. JOSIE A. MCDONALD.

Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d St

SHORTHAND Writing. Best pay ing Home Study. Lessons by mail a perfect success. Great demand for young men and women as Shorthand Clerks, etc. Situations procured for students when competent. Send for circular. J. W. ROBERTS, Elmira, N. Y.

FREE A book worth $10, on Courtship, sent free by the Union Pub. Co., Newark, N. J. Send stamps for post'g. **LOVE**

WELL BORING AND ROCK DRILLING MACHINES. Tools for all kinds of Well making. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

FARM NOTES.

STICK TO THE FARM.—The usual complaint of hard times is heard in the city, and the papers are trying to explain the situation. The *Journal* in an article on the subject incidentally makes a point in favor of farming. Speaking of a certain class of complainers, it says: "From 10 to 30 years of age impelled by a laudable ambition to become more than mere hewers of wood or drawers of water they left their father's farm or shop for city life, and they aspired to become lawyers or doctors. Some of these have no mean acquirements, others are mere pettifoggers or quacks, but while their brothers, who remained on the farm, or in the shop, are good livers and own property, and never feel hard times, many of these are on the point or starvation. Law business and medicine have a limit. There is not enough to feed the hundreds who are really capable men. These starvelings talk of hard times, but who is to blame? No one is under obligations to make law business, or get sick just to make business." This is a true picture. The professions are overful in our cities, and there is not business for all who are engaged in them, and when a man in the city is out of business, and there is no money coming in, his supply of bread must soon fall and he fears the borders of starvation. Except in rare cases the young man who has a good home in the country and plenty of farm work to do, for which he can get fair wages, had better remain there, than come to the city, to engage in any pursuit, profession in particular.

SHEEP FEEDING ON THEIR KNEES. When sheep are found feeding upon their knees it is not to amuse themselves, but because their feet are sore. If they are examined, the hoof will be found turned under the sole and filled with gravel or sand or filth, and very foul to the sight and scent. The sole is then very tender, and perhaps raw or ulcerated. The feet should be pared at once and all the superfluous horn removed and the sole cleansed. If the foot is raw it should be dressed with chloride of zinc ointment, (two ounces lard, one ounce of Venice turpentine, melted together; and one-half ounce of spirits of turpentine and one-half ounce of chloride of zinc, in fine powder.) Afterward a good coating of fine tar should be given and the sore feet tied up with rags. The sheep should be kept in a dry, clean yard or stable until the feet are healed. Close attention should be given to sheep at the season of the year, when this trouble is prevalent.

The way for a man to secure himself from wickedness is to withdraw from the example of it.

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It **Enriches and Purifies** the **Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens** the **Muscles** and **Nerves**—in fact, thoroughly **Invigorates.**

Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*all other Iron medicines do.*

MRS. WM. H. WOODS, Lehighton, Pa., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for loss of strength from nursing a strong, healthy baby. I could not do my work without this valuable tonic, and cordially recommend it.

MR. I. DAVIS, 69 Ninth St., Lynchburg, Va., says: "My wife has suffered from female weakness for years; has received no benefit from doctors, and has tried every available preparation, unsuccessfully however, until she used Brown's Iron Bitters. Five bottles restored her to perfect health."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. **Take no other.** Made only by **BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.**

MR. C. F. MUTH, talking of honey raising, thought that Florida might be the Eldorado of the beekeeper working for extracted honey, but that a peculiarity of the climate in the mangrove country—dampness—made the raising of comb honey impracticable. This led to the subject of what kind of honey, comb or extracted, was in greatest demand and the most profitable to the producer. The facts on this subject would indicate that there was a very great difference in the kind of honey demanded, depending on locality. Extracted honey could be produced at less than half the cost of comb honey, but beekeepers should produce both kinds, being governed by the demand in their own markets as to which kind they should produce the most of.

By means of the new and ingenious little instrument known as the hyalolyphotype, or hot pen, drawings can be made on glass or glassy substances with a waxy composition, which is solid and somewhat hard at ordinary temperatures. The pen is so contrived that it can be heated by either gas or electric current, and the waxy material flows easily from the heated pen, setting so quickly on the glass that cross-hatching can be done more rapidly than with ordinary pen and ink, without risk of blocking up the angles; corrections, too, can be made with the greatest ease by means of a penknife, which leaves the surface afterward intact. After the drawing has been made, the plate is etched by floric acid, and when complete it can be either electrotyped, stereotyped, used direct, or applied to any purpose for which engraved surfaces are required.

THE most useful horse is the cheapest horse regardless of cost. A horse that does not answer the purpose intended is worth comparatively little.

ENGLISH farmers consider it a duty and a necessity to purchase and use a large amount of feeding stuff in order to make manure for their soil, and this is done without regard to prices.

The Great Spring Medicine

Burdock Blood Bitters

During the past four years I have been troubled with Boils. Humors broke out all over my face and skin. I used to dig Burdock root, steep and take it. The ground was frozen so hard last winter that I could not dig it, so the next thing I could do was to get some of your Burdock Bitters. One bottle did me so much good I concluded to try the second, and finally the third effected a full and perfect cure. I have gained over thirty pounds in flesh. I recommend them to all my friends.

C. W. FULLER, Topsfield, Mass.

B. B. B. cures Sick Headache, restores Lost Appetite, Aids Digestion and positively

CURES DYSPEPSIA.

I am now using your Burdock Blood Bitters for my Humors and Pimples. I find them a most effective remedy for bad blood. J. QUIRK, South Hadley Falls, Mass.

For all Humors in the Blood I can testify that your Burdock Blood Bitters is unsurpassed. I recommend them to all. EMELINE DANIELS, Groton, Ct.

Burdock Blood Bitters

A bad rash broke out all over me, and I tried a great many remedies, but got no relief. At last tried your Burdock Blood Bitters; they purified my blood and gave me great relief in a short time. I shall not be without them. MRS. R. RECTANUS, 106 Center Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. July 13, 1885.

B. B. B. cures Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Humors, Fleshworms, and every species of

BLOOD DISEASES.

I have been troubled with a rash or humor—very severe, too—for more than fifteen weeks, and all the medicines I took did me no good. Burdock Blood Bitters was recommended to me. I bought some, and it helped me greatly; yet I was not entirely cured. I went to my druggist, purchased another bottle, which cured me perfectly. I now attend to my duties at school without trouble.

ELLEN J. KRAYBILL, Mt. Joy, Pa.

Burdock Blood Bitters

"With Good Blood the Best of Health."

A No 1 ARE THE FAMOUS **HOP PLASTERS.**

Talk is cheap, actual results count. Prepared from the valuable medicinal virtues of fresh Hops, combined with Balsams, Extracts and Hemlock, these plasters possess healing and curative properties unknown to other kinds. All aches and pains that torment the human body are instantly relieved and speedily cured; the worn-out and weak parts strengthened. Prompt, sure—warranted the very *best* plaster in the world.

Use them for Backache, Sideache, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Muscular pains, Kidney Weakness, Sprains, Wrenches, Crick, Female Weaknesses, Chest Pains, Tender Lungs and all shooting sharp or dull pains, local or deep-seated, and experience their wonderful soothing, pain-killing and stimulating qualities. Hop Plasters sold everywhere, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Mailed for price. Proprietors, HOP PLASTER CO., Boston, Mass.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.

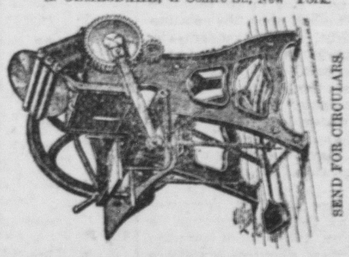
The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility*, loss of *Vitality* and *Manhood*, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor, and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in *sealed envelope* mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

PRINTING PRESSES.

The NEW CHAMPION is the strongest, cheapest and easiest running press ever made or sold. A. OLMESDAHL, 41 Centre St., New York.



SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

LE PAGE'S GLUES

Used by the best manufacturers and mechanics in the world. Pullman Palace Car Co., Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co., &c., *for all kinds of fine work.*

At the New Orleans Exposition, joints made with it endured a testing strain of over

1600 Pounds TO A SQUARE INCH.

Pronounced strongest glue known.

TWO GOLD MEDALS. *London*, 1883. *New Orleans*, 1885.

If your dealer does not keep it send his card and 10c. postage for sample can, FREE.

RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

EMIL SEELIG'S CHICORY,

IN PAPER ROLLS,

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

Coffee Substitute or Admixture.

Use one part Chicory to two parts Coffee.

☞ ALL GROCERS KEEP IT. ☜

Free Farms In Sunny SAN LUIS.

The most Wonderful Agricultural Park in America. Surrounded by prosperous mining and manufacturing towns. Farmer's Paradise! Magnificent crops raised in 1885. THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF GOVERNMENT LAND, subject to pre-emption and homestead. Lands for sale to actual settlers at $3.00 per Acre Long Time. Park irrigated by immense canals. Cheap railroad rates. Every attention shown settlers. For maps, pamphlets, etc., address COLORADO LAND & LOAN CO., Opera House Block, Denver, Col. Box 2386.

FOR 10c., 10c., 10c., 10c., 10c.

We will send prepaid a

50c., 50c., 50c., 50c., 50c., 50c.,

Package of IMPERIAL KIDNEY and LIVER CURE, the best remedy ever used, to any address in the United States, with a liberal offer to any one, male or female, who desires to use their spare time and get well paid for it. We do this to introduce our Remedies everywhere. Address

Flax-Seed Emulsion Comp. Co., OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER

Keeping Teeth Perfect and Gums Healthy.

Blair's Pills Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, $1.00; 4 round, 50 cts.

WORMS

In the human body ERADICATED by using **CLARK'S WORM SYRUP!** INFALLIBLE

An old-time remedy. Safe and effectual in its action. Price 25 cents a bottle.

☞ FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. ☜

The Acme contains 114 American and WITH MUSIC, and is entirely different from any other collection. Also, **100 Songs of the Day,** including "Waltz till Clouds Roll By," "Spring Time and Robins have Come," "Climbing up de Golden Stairs," "Pull a Rail" "When Robins Nest Again," "I'll Await My Love," etc. Both books, and catalogues of music, novelties, etc., free, on receipt of 15c. **SONGS**

N. U. TRIFET, 68 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

A FACT.

ACTINA, THE GREAT EYE RESTORER.

PROF. WILSON, INVENTOR.

ONE TREATMENT FREE.

Send for Prof. Wilson's Scientific Treatise explaining the Cure of Diseases of the Eye.

☞ Persons suffering from diseases of the eye in any and every form, such as Cataracts, Myopia, Presbyopia, Granulated Lids, Chronic Ophthalmia, etc., etc., *absolutely cured.* Short-sightedness, which to the oculists has ever been impossible to cure, cannot exist after using Actina.

Address PROF. WILLIAM C. WILSON, 1113 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Read the Testimony of Rev. Wm. B. Chalfant, a well-known Clergyman of Phila.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., January 13, 1886.

Pastor's Study, Messiah M. E. Church.

MY DEAR SIR—I feel that I ought to make known my experience with Prof. Wm. C. Wilson's "ACTINA" BATTERY, not only in justice to him, but also that the afflicted may learn where to look for a remedy for serious and obstinate diseases. For five years I have been suffering with great distress in my head, resulting at times in complete incompetency for work; this, together with a throat trouble causing hoarseness, rendered speaking not only laborious and painful to myself, but unpleasant to my congregation. I have used your "ACTINA" since the 25th of November, 1885. My voice is fully restored, and since using your instrument and wearing your garments I have not experienced any distress whatever in my head. Have worked 16 to 18 hours out of the 24 for the last five weeks, and never felt better in my life. My wife is also wearing the Garments and using the "ACTINA," and finds very great relief, having suffered 3 years from general debility. My little boy of 6 winters who has suffered from a catarrhal trouble since an attack of scarlet fever, is using your instrument and improving. I wish you a continuation of success. Very truly and fraternally yours,

WM. B. CHALFANT.

☞ Throw away your spectacles. Get rid of your Catarrh, and all diseases of the eye.

☞ Price, $10. If $500 were paid for it would be cheap. Will last a lifetime. Fifty in one family may use it. Address

☞ Prof. WM. C. WILSON, 1113 Chestnut Street, Phila.

☞ Agents wanted in every City of the Union. $50 a week may be made.

"TYPES" AND "GRAPHS".

VARIOUS INGENIOUS DE VICES FOR REPRODUCING PICTURES.

The Leading Methods of What Has Now Become a Very Important Industry—The Secret of Lithograph and the Gelatine Process—Photo-Gravure.

The reproduction of pictures by mechanical means has, within the last quarter of a century, become a very important industry. Lithography, long its most considerable branch, has in recent years been effectively supplemented by photography, and other processes, which do away with the lithographic stone have developed with amazing rapidity. None of these have equalled the excellence of photographs printed from negatives, but some of them have produced results that none but the expert can distinguish from direct photographs. They have greatly cheapened the cost of reproducing pictures, and have proved an immense help to education, amusement, art and business. In all the "photo" and "type" processes a negative is the first thing to be obtained, and in most of them this negative differs little from that used in ordinary photography. By means of this negative the picture is fixed on the stone, metal or gelatine from which the impressions are to be printed in a hand or steam press.

THE SECRET OF LITHOGRAPHY.

Let us take first the stone or lithographic process, as that was the first to be developed. The secret of lithography, you know, lies in the aversion of grease for water. The greasy lines of the drawing keep the water in the sponge passed over the stone from being absorbed by any but the uncovered parts of the stone. Then the parts thus moistened repel the ink of the roller passed over it, while the lines of the drawing are inked. The paper placed on the stone is pressed down and thus printed. In photo-lithography the photographic negative does the work of the artist who draws on the lithographic stone. First from the negative is printed a picture on a sheet of paper coated with a mixture of albumen, gelatine, etc. This is transferred to the lithographic stone by means of ink and pressure. For an example of photo-lithography see The New York Graphic pictures. Much more delicate work, however, can be produced by this process.

As the photo-lithography must be printed in a special press and the process is slow and expensive, for much work it is desirable to have "cuts" that can be used in the ordinary printing press. Here photo-engraving comes into play. As now applied in this city, its results take three forms, which may be broadly designated as zinc etchings, stereotypes and electrotypes. If a zinc etching is to be made from a photograph, the artist goes over the photograph with pen and a peculiar ink, known as "transfer ink," and makes a fine drawing of it. When this is pressed on the polished zinc plate the ink lines are transferred thereto. The ink resists the acid that is then poured over the plate, while the acid eats in where there is no ink. The plate then being fastened to a wooden bed is ready to be used in the form.

What have been referred to as stereotypes are made by the "swelled gelatine" process. After the picture has been printed upon the negative upon the gelatine, it is placed in water, and the parts not acted upon by light, are swollen to a slight degree: from this a plaster mould is taken, from which a plate is subsequently cast. As the depth obtained by this method is but slight, it has to be submitted to the engraver's skill, to deepen the lights, the result, when finished, being a stereotype plate of soft type-metal, produced partly by photography and partly by the engraver's skill.

In the electrotype process the picture is printed on gelatine prepared in a little different way. On removing the gelatine from the negative, the picture is plainly seen, every dot and line on the negative having been duplicated upon the gelatine by the action of light, which renders the parts so acted upon insoluble, while the portions of gelatine protected by the opacity of the negative from the action of light remain perfectly soluble, and are washed away with warm water, leaving the insoluble portions raised and in relief. After the gelatine becomes dry it is fastened to a metal plate by means of shellac, and then electrotyped.

These processes are rapid and comparatively cheap, but, as the drawings must be all in lines or dots, they cannot have the half tones found in a photograph and are not useful in the most artistic work, but for newspaper cuts, many magazines and book illustrations, maps, manuscript, drawings, music, diplomas and the like they are both practical and economical.

PHOTO-GRAVURE—HELIOTYPES.

A finer class of photo-engraving is to be seen in the photo-gravure, made by a process that may be called copper-plate printing. It is used extensively and with exquisite effect in France, but this has been put into practice very little in America.

Almost all the fine work in the mechanical reproduction of pictures in this country has been accomplished by the use of gelatine. Hundreds of the works of the old masters have been reproduced here, and book illustration has been immensely helped, not to speak of many minor ways in which good work has been done.

Most prints from gelatine are either heliotypes, albertypes, or autoglyphs; slight variations in methods give pictures known by other names, such as photoindotint and artotype. In the heliotype process a "skin" or sheet of gelatine is put under the negative in a printing frame. The sunlight passing through the light portions of the negative (the darks of the original) hardens the gelatine beneath, making it more or less impervious to water. Then this gelatine "skin" is put on a zinc base, much as a boy puts his leather "sucker" on a stone. The plate of zinc with a gelatine surface thus formed is put in the heliotype press, and the printing goes on. Of this printing the secret is the aversion of greasy ink for moistened gelatine. Upon sponging the plate, the parts of the gelatine soak in water just in proportion to their hardness. Then the greasy ink from the roller adheres to the parts of the gelatine just in proportion to their moisture.

In both the albertype and the autoglyph process the gelatine film is thinner, and instead of being without a base, when printed under the negative, is attached to a base from the very start of the process. In the albertype process the gelatine film is flowed over a glass plate; in the autoglyph process it is flowed over a polished copper plate. The pictures produced by these processes differ little in general character, being soft and delicate, while those produced by the heliotype process are brilliant and strong. The greatest expense in all three processes is caused by the lack of durability in the gelatine plate. Only a few score of pictures can be printed from a single plate. Then, too, by far the greater part of the printing must be done by hand. Power presses can be used for some grades of work, but have not yet been perfected enough to give the most satisfactory results. —Boston Globe.

Some of the finest toilet soaps imported from France are manufactured from peanut oil.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES FOR 1884 AND 1885

Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of Unseated Tracts of Land for the non-payment of Taxes, notice is hereby given, that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in the County of Centre for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

MONDAY, JUNE 14, A. D., 1886, at one o'clock p. m.

CHARLES SMITH, Treasurer.

BENNER TWP.

Ac'rs.	Per	Warrantee.	Taxes.
50		Andrew Coon	$ 4 19
58		Robert Homes	3 29
120		J M Hale	6 72
50		J D Harris	4 19
100		J D Shugert	5 60
30		Unknown	2 51

BOGGS TWP.

305	112	John Cochran	34 50
397	145	D Carscadden	45 54
143		Ann Deal, part	16 10
418	40	Wm Hood	49 43

BURNSIDE TWP.

415		Jas Black	14 94
433	163	Robert Brady	15 57
433	163	Wm P Brady	15 58
433	163	John Brady	15 57
433	163	Alex Bell	15 58
415		John Boyd	14 94
438	163	Wm Bell	15 57
433	163	Wm Cook	15 58
433	163	John Cowden	7 82
433	163	Wm Dewart	7 82
433	163	John Dewart	7 82
433	163	Henry Donnelly	7 82
433	163	Robt Gray	7 82
433	163	Wm Gray	7 82
433	163	Alex Greeves	15 57
433	163	Thos Grant	7 82
433	163	Chas Goben	7 82
433	153	Chas Hall	15 72
140		Henry Harris	15 12
433	164	John Housel	7 82
433	165	John Kidd	15 57
415		Nathaniel Levy	14 94
433	163	John Lyon	7 82
200		Wm Miller	7 20
433	163	Joseph Morris	15 57
216	83	Jere Parker ½ of	7 75
433	163	Henry Shaffer	7 82
433	163	Samuel Scott	15 57
433	163	Jas Towers	14 94
415		Jos Thomas	14 94
415		Jos S Wallace	14 94
433	163	Jos Wallace	15 57
415		John Wetzel	7 48
123		Henry Wheeler	4 41
433	163	Bird Wilson	15 47
294		Martin Withington	7 37

CURTIN TWP.

309	19	N L Atwood	46 50	
840		N L Atwood	62 00	
350		Jesse Brooks	12 00	
115		Jesse Brooks	7 00	
219		D Carscadden	21 60	
300	120	do	24 00	
437		Lindley Coats	60 00	
411		Peter Dehass, ⅔ of	74 69	
315		Esther Eddy	55 97	
411		Cadwalader Evens	120 00	
415		Wm Elliot	120 00	
15		Wm Gilbert	72 00	
433	120	Chas Hall	60 00	
60		Ed Hallowell	12 00	
203		Jas Irwin	60 00	
403		Rebecca Kelso	72 00	
380¾		Jos Kelso	66 00	
400		J B Long	96 00	
207½		Cable Lowns	60 00	
207½		Isaac Longstreth	60 00	
207½		Cable Lowns	49 00	
207½		Isaac Longstreth	60 00	
70		John S Mason	16 80	
200		Philip Meyer	60 00	
100		Simon Meyer	30 00	
420	48	Michael Meyer	120 00	
420		Valentine Meyer	120 00	
196		James Miller	42 00	
200		John Palmer	6 20	
415		Joseph Taylor	37 20	
415		Jacob Waln	72 00	
415		Casper Wister	124 00	
160		Jon Willis	18 00	
433	163	Jas White	150 00	

FERGUSON TWP.

100		Oliver James	8 20
150		A Barton Sloat, ow'r	12 30

GREGG TWP.

60		And Carson	1 41
150		John Cowden	3 53
178	127	And Carson	1 00
133		David Duncan	12 22
250		Wm Hepburn	5 88
380		Barnard Hubby	8 94
53	63	Wm Hahn	4 70
52		Jno M'Clintock, ow'r	1 22

HAINES TWP.

359		Henry Antis	7 58
242	60	Thomas Barr	5 02
250	60	Jas Barr	5 20
259	60	Mary Barr	5 36
87		John Barron	1 78
154		Henry Beck	3 16
344	16	John Bolinder	6 96
338	60	Henry Bolinder	6 92
325	60	Fred'k Bolinder	6 68
313	60	Adam Bolinder	6 40
135		H B Crowley	2 76
382	163	Peter Epler	7 84
438		And Epler	9 28
181		Jacob Fees	3 70
262	40	Gillilan, H & S Snyder	5 38
253		Same	5 20
435		Chas Hall	8 92
437	108	John Hartman	8 68
267	60	Mary Links	2 60
418	99	Geo Kreamer	8 59
200		Wm Parker	4 10
300	6	Albright Swineford	6 16
179	170	Stover & Wolf	3 46
367	123	Catharine Snyder	5 08
200		do do	4 10
88		Wm Tidd	94
405		Simon Grates	8 35
110		J G Meyer	2 21
100		George Fowler	2 06
106		Mathias Workman	2 16
286		James Black	6 04
144		Peter Black	2 94
135		H B Crowley	2 76
456		Adam Epler	8 58
395	80	Wm Tidd	8 08
368		Philip Gher	7 54
209		Wendell Grove	4 26
25		Calvin M Hayes	25
400		Jos Henry	8 30
173		Robt McElroth	3 58
327		Samuel Metzgar	6 78
162		John Matz	3 36
120		Daniel Rhodes	2 49
442		David Scribner	9 17
388		George Seidel	8 06
303		Peter Seidel	6 27
398		Philip Seidel	8 03
423		E H Scribner	8 76
243		Geo Snyder	5 02
45		Joseph Thompson	38
446		Henry Spiker and C Weiser	9 25
196		Award	3 85
200		Catherine Snyder	4 15
18		Castonas Thomas	37

HALF MOON TWP.

400	120	Richard Joliff	56 00
216		Josiah Lumburn	30 29
54		Isaac Sherer	99
24		Jno T Fowler, ow'r	1 44
63	89	do do	3 81
67	76	do	4 00

HARRIS TWP.

196		J C Fisher	3 81
153		Geo Fox	2 72
400		Jas Forbes	3 90
400		Wm Harrison	3 90
50		John Irwin	26
400		Robt Patterson	3 90
400		James Reed	3 90
407	92	Kearney Wharton	4 37

HOWARD TWP.

107	104	Samuel Brown	4 70
217		Sarah Bohman	1 17
154		Joseph Green	13 53
25		Jos Graysburg	1 10
215		Martha Godfrey	4 73
415		do do	9 13
55		Jas D Harris	2 59
130		J J Lingle	1 44
160		Jon Willis	7 52
50		White & Nestlerode	3 30

HUSTON TWP.

433	163	Jas Baxter	9 20
200	11	Wm Chancellor	4 20
139		Adam Kuhn	10 20
433	163	John Price	9 19
433	163	John Rollington	9 19
102		J C Wasson, owner	4 29

LIBERTY TWP.

50		D Carscadden	42
80		Wm Correll	1 36
166		Robt and Jas Hays	18 91
175		Geo D Hess	7 16
309	3	Robt Irwin	23 48
250		John Jackson	4 25
310		Jure Jackson	11 78
200		Daniel Krouse	3 40
50		Thos King	34
180		Peter Lytle	3 80
150		do do	3 80
400		Mathew Leech	1 70
400		do do	1 70
1/4 of 200		Christ Nestlerode	1 70
30		Thos King	34
400		Job W Parker	7 60
178		Jas A Quigley	6 76
349		Christian Smith	13 76
80		Robert Smith	68
100		John Potter	4 0
168		Shaw & Lingle	3 14

MARION TWP.

42	66	John Corman	1 45
31		Adam Decker	7 35
17		Thos Lewis	2 89
20		Thos Lucas	16
50		Wm Tilghman, ow'r	10 20
19		Isaac Frain, owner	4 15
28		Jno Zeigler, do	7 14
60		Simon Yarger	3 06
60		Simon Yarger	3 06
1/2 of 199		Paul Zantzinger	4 92

MILES TWP.

430		Robert Brady	7 64
410		Hannah Bady	7 30
255		Jane Brady	4 53
200		John Brady	3 55
440		Wm P Brady	7 81
290		Wm P Brady	5 15
20		Henry Antis	36
424		Geo Calhorn	7 52
403		Jas Carothers	7 18
150		Wm Cooper	2 67
125		John Dorsey	2 22
330		Jas Fearon	5 68
429		Robt Gray	7 60
476		Thos Grant	8 44
130	123	Simon Gratz	1 39
460		Alex Hunter	1 70
250		Jere Jackson	1 70
300		Aaron Levy	1 70
425		Samuel Norton	1 70
300		Wm. Parker	1 70
224		Richard Parker	1 70
324		Jere Parker	1 70
125		Wm Steadman	34
300		Thos Smith	1 70
100		Abraham Scott	1 70
50		Samuel Scott	1 70
150		Abraham Scott	89
90		Samuel Scott	1 70
130		Robt Taggart	1 70
425		Robt Toand	1 70
100		C Long, owner	1 70
125		Wharton Moore	1 70
425		Wm David	1 70
150		John Wolf	1 70
480		Wm Herman	1 70
401	46	Jas Cummings	1 70
371		Wm Boyde	1 70
357		Wm Grant	1 70
405		Thos Boyde	1 70
413		Jos Tripp	1 70
200		Thos Smith	1 70
405		Wm Housel	1 70
426		Samuel Tripp	1 70
419		Hugh Boyde	1 70
404		Peter Tripp	1 70
410		Thos Miles	1 70
200		Jacob Princeton	1 70
415		Stophel Seidell	1 70
400		John Seigfreid	1 70
400		John Seigfreid	1 70
400		Daniel Seigfreid	1 70
325		Jacob Seigfreid	1 70
150		John Hair	1 70
280		Martin Wister	1 70
170		Wm Cook	1 70
240		Robt Taggart	1 70
25		James Steadman	1 70
17		Robert Latimore	1 70
365		Daniel Williams	1 70
200		Thos Carothers	1 70
200		John Brady	1 70
250		Wm Brady	1 70
280		John Boucel	1 70
7-16 of 124		Wm Miles	1 70
250		Wm Cooper	1 70

PENN TWP.

5	25	Jas Armstrong	1 70
9	89	Wm Cook	1 70
5	25	10 John Cowden	1 70
3	55	10 John Cowden	1 70
1	50	Wm Cook	1 70
	28	Wm Cook	1 70
5	25	Thos Hamilton	1 70
5	25	James Hepburn	1 70
3	60	31 Jas Hepburn	1 70
5	25	John Kennedy	1 70
5	25	Jas Kennedy	1 70
8	17	89 And Kennedy	1 70
3	24	131 John Kennedy	1 70
3	31	8 Jas Kennedy	1 70
7	00	Robt Lyon	1 70
7	00	Ezekial Lyon	1 70
7	00	Benj Lyon	1 70
7	00	Robert Lyon	1 70
7	00	Ezekial Loyon	1 70
7	00	Benj Lyon	1 70
7	00	John McCally	1 70
7	00	Wm McCally	1 70
5	50	Daniel Montgomery	1 70
8	50	Wm Montgomery	1 70
7	20	John McCally	1 70
10	50	John Swineford	1 70

POTTER TWP.

100		Adam Barigos	4 40
288		Mary Bound	6 80
300		John Brown	13 20
111		Alex Cameron	2 20
100		David Cougal	2 20
100		Wm Dewart	2 20
200		Jasper Ewing	4 40
20		H B Fullmer	84
400		Jas Forks	4 20
400		Edward Garigus	8 80
400		Wm Garigus	8 80
100		Christ Getty	2 20
200		Chas Gobin	4 40
150		Thos Martin	3 30
105		Geo McClellan	2 31
580		Wm Collier, owner	12 75
83		Jac Roop	2 83
150		Wm Sawyer	2 20
100		H Vandersilce	1 10
100		Samuel Young	52

SPRING TWP.

419		John Johnson	4 83
186	115	John Purdue	5 02
300		Catherine Robison	8 10
300		Rebecca Robison	8 10
150		Richard Robison	4 05
100		J Gorden Est., own'r	2 70

SNOW SHOE TWP.

423	153	Wm Bingham	88 74
423	153	Felix Burnot	88 74
325		Wm Banks	12 35
325		Wm Banks	12 35
60		Geo Clymer	7 38
423	153	Geo Campbell	88 74
423	153	Paul Cox	88 74
423	153	Thos Cuthburt	88 74
412		D Carskadden	15 43
412		D Carskadden	15 43
435	153	Sharp Delaney	88 74
300		Jos Devling	24 60
300		Jos Devling	61 50
218		Samuel Dobson	35 76
300		Jos Devling	5 70
483		Geo Eddy	53 25
200		Thos Fitzsimmons	16 40
60		Robt Gray	7 38
423	153	Thos Hawthorn	88 74
423	153	Jas Hawthorn	88 74
383		Jas T Hale	71 02
50		Jas T Hale	6 15
423		Samuel Linn	71 02
423	153	Wm Lewis	88 74
423	153	Wm Lewis	88 74
300		J Z Long	5 70
200		J Z Long	3 80
358		John Liggets	13 41
70		John S Mason	16 80
488		Jas McMannus	71 02
433	153	M T Milliken	53 25
409	73	N J Mitchell	50 25
433		Benj R Morgan	71 02
400		Alex Martha	7 60
433	153	Jasper Maylan	71 02
433	153	Ed Mayston	71 02
433	153	Blair McClanahan	71 02
433	153	Geo Meade	62 09
433	153	Wm McPherson	62 09
433	120	Luke Misner	71 02
433	153	Robt Morris	80 04
400		Alex Martin	15 20
433	113	J P Norris	47 32
4⅜ of ⅝ of 433	153	J P Norris	8 84
433	153	Wm Parker	71 02
216		Jere Parker	35 58
216		do	35 58
433		Geo Parker	16 45
216		Robt Rainey	8 21
300		Job Reily	49 20
433	153	Thos L Shippen	71 02
433	153	Ed Scott	71 02
433	153	Margaret Spear	16 45
162		Jos Tompkins	9 93
433	153	Benj H Tallman	71 02
433	152	A S Valentine	71 02
433	153	Rebecca Walh	71 02
433	163	Moore Wharton	71 02
433	153	Elizabeth Wharton	71 02
5-9 of 433	153	Mary M Wharton	39 50
1-9 of 433	153	Mary M Wharton	7 58
433	153	Francis West	71 02
433	154	Benj West	71 02
169		Francis West	18 94
415		Richard Waln	4 11
433	153	Kearney Wharton	16 45
100		David Williams	12 35
400		do	12 35

RUSH TWP.

433	153	John Allison	183 91
428		Jas Allison	139 04
300		Allison, Andrew and John Lilly	159 00
327	10	And Armstrong	11 52
164	10	Jas Allison	16 54
390	116	Ann Arthur	20 42
394	117	Thos Arthur	30 75
433	153	Isaac Britches	45 63
433	163	David Beverage	11 52
433	153	Daniel Brickley	47 70
433	153	Peter Prutzman	137 80
200		John Burg	15 90
433	163	John Boreland	19 08
		Samuel Chestnut	6 39
100		Geo Clymer	53 00
100		Geo Campbell	53 00
300		Thos Cuthburt	159 00
80		J H Corkendon, ow'r	12 72
193		Samuel Chestnut	10 21
433	163	Sharp Delaney	11 52
253		Wm Dentler	93 53
122		Philip Eberman	6 47
433	153	Thos Edwards	116 80
300		Thos Erskine	7 80
433	153	John Funk	22 93
250		Thos Fitzsimmons	13 25
193		Ed French, owner	20 12
434		Thos Grant	33 80
216	156	do	16 78
216	156	do	68 90
433	163	Jas Glentworth	11 52
		Elizabeth Groe	7 95
100		Robt Gray	53 00
121	152	Groe & McKeon	3 18
433	153	Christian Hair	34 45
426	164	Christian Hair	33 92
433	153	David Hair	34 45
216	156	Thos Hamilton	68 90
433	153	John Hand	34 45
433	163	Hugh Hamilton	22 93
433	163	John Hopkins	47 70
433	153	John Huber	34 45
423	153	Reuben Haines, Jr	22 51
216	80	Hugh Hamilton	16 85
433	155	Robert Irwin	137 80
433	153	do do	46 11
433	153	Owen Jordan	34 45
100		Robt King	42 40
164	10	Jas Kerr	86 92
433	163	Bennet Lucas	11 25
433	163	Geo Lattimore	11 52
135	163	Wm G Lattimore	3 60
15		Casper Lawrence	3 96
433	153	Christian Lenhore	21 91
313	106	John Loden	24 91
50		A B Long	13 25
418		Casper Lawrence	10 85
433	163	Ed Mayston	11 52
200		Wm McPherson	5 30
433	153	John Miller	34 45
433	163	Jacob do	34 45
433	163	Martha McConnel	11 52
433	163	Geo Mead	61 73
433	153	E R Morgan	45 95
100		McCord & A Campbell	15 90
433	153	Robt Miller	22 93
423		Jacob Metzger	11 25
423		Jane Miller	11 25
433	153	Robt Miller	11 25
323		Hugh Patton	17 10
433	153	Richard Peters	45 95
		Passmore, Jas Bryant and Haslet	15 90
433	153	Thos Reese	229 45
433	153	Christian Rohrer	34 98
433	153	Jacob Rudesill	72 97
433	47	Jacob Rush	107 31
38		Wm H Robison	1 06
37		do	1 06
433	153	Casper Schafner	229 45
433	153	And Shenk	34 45
433	153	Michael Shenk	34 45
423	153	Christian Shenk	34 45
347	16	Jacob Steck	19 64
438	157	Robert Spear	68 90
433	153	Mary Smith	23 62
167	7	Geo Slough	13 25
219		And Scott	17 58
433	153	Jacob Slough	7 24
433	153	Geo Slough	34 45
200		Joseph Sands	31 80
423	153	Elenor Siddons	23 50
193		Ed French, owner	20 42
106		Barbara Snyder	31 67
483	153	Jacob Slough	33 80
122	44	John Weldman	32 33
402	16	Jacob Weldman	106 53
3282¼		John Wilson	27 10
75		Wm Wilson	31 80
313	106	John Witmer	24 91
80		Henry Witmer	21 20
306	100	Wm Wilson	81 17
433	153	Joseph J Wallace	22 55
50		H Witmer	88
433	153	Kearney Wharton	33 80
250		White and Parsons	6 50
433	153	James Toner	38 80
433	153	Hannah Turner	38 80

TAYLOR TWP.

150		Ames and Shaffer	14 10
		do do	14 10
80		Jacob Beck	6 00
200		Clement Beckwith	47 00
77		Wm Bell	10 44
250		Daniel Beck	5 00
58		John Beightol	1 45
73	147	Abednigo Stevens, owner	34 5
		John Lamb	22 50
	22	do do	37 50
		W W Montgomery	20 41
433	163	John McCammond	20 34
434		Polly McEwen	10 85
434		Henry McEwen	13 85
123		Ridgway, Budd & Co, ow'r	23 13
180		same	42 30
189		same	44 42
141		same	23 14
210		same	49 35
433	163	Barbara Snyder	20 41
		C Van Pool	4 23
		Jacob Van Pool	4 70
100		Thomas Wilson Est., owners	14 10
433	153	Joshua Williams	32 49
434		Polly Williams	3 70
60		Jos Yoder	2 82
125		John Van Pool	20 54
20		C Van Pool	4 70
300		Joseph Welsh	22 50
433	153	Joshua Williams	32 47

UNION TWP.

250		Ebinezer Branham	20 10
250		P R Kuhn	17 20
100		Samuel Philips	12 90
383		P B Crider & Son, ow'r	86 00

WALKER TWP.

50		Wm Ackert	1 19
92	49	Robt Askers	2 15
143	11	Wm Ackert	1 65
212	110	John Baker	8 16
212		Samuel Barkmen	10 56
162		Ruth Brooks	3 11
247	65	Robt Baker	5 73
300		Wm Brady	7 20
129		Mary Currier	6 72
60		Mary Currier	1 44
280		Margaret Daugherty	71
220	135	Elizab'th Daugherty	5 28
111	42	Mary Daugherty	69
94	98	do	58
79		Jesse Evans	1 65
99		do	2 40
92	26	Wm Eckert	2 22
80		Geo Fry	5 84
243	55	Wm Gilbert	5 81
123		do	2 95
211	98	do	1 22
211	72	Peter Hahn	5 10
65	40	Wm Hahn	1 54
59	40	David Johnson	1 44
161		John Knox	7 20
560		Mary McEwen	2 58
327	160	Wm Mensel	8 45
98		John Mercer	2 17
327	100	David Mercer	8 45
384	36	Wm Miller	9 22
		Thos McCalmont	98
500		Henry McEwen	5 75
550		Capt. and Mary Osman	5 05
25		Capt Osman	1 19
200		Capt Osman	2 30
200		Richard Parker	1 72
	40	Job Packer	2 02
	40	Jas Packer, Jr	2 15
		Richard Purdon	7 20
		Benj Piles & Co	30
		Jere Parker	3 45
		David Reed	7 20
		Rachael Robison	7 20
		Sam'l Robison	10 61
		John Purdon	2 40
242	88	Jas Sutler	11 62
34		do	79
75		do	1 79
	56	Daniel Sutler	9 22
560		Henry McEwen, ow'r	14 38
30		Amos Wickersham	71
12		Robt Wilson	30

WORTH TWP.

		J B Gray	18 25
250		P B D Gray	8 00
25		Widow Morris	5 45
50		Jno Swanswick	7 30
100		Geo Kelly, owner	14 60
160		Jon Laird owner	5 49
58		Laid Abednigo, ow'o	6 27
¾		W H Blair, owner	58

CHARLES SMITH, Treasurer.

It is nonsense to speak of trifles light as air. The pressure of the atmosphere is fourteen pounds on every square inch of surface.

A judicious silence is always better than truth spoken without charity.

Man thinks of sorrow

o—MRS. J. D. WHITEMAN—o

—is now located in new rooms—
—on Allegheny Street, Belle—
—fonte, and offers to the pub—
—lic a large line of elegant—
—new goods, comprising—

NOTIONS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

{Beautiful designs in Embroidery, Collars and Cuffs, Silver Ornaments, Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves, Laces, Towels, &c., &c., &c.}

‡—Table Linens, Muslins—‡
‡—White Goods, &c.,—‡
‡—at lowest possible prices.—‡

MILLINERY.

—The Millinery Department comprises all the—
—Latest Styles in Ladies' and Children's Bon—
—nets and Hats, beautiful Artificial Flowers—
—and Ribbons.—

Dress - Making.

CUTTING —AND— FITTING
—A SPECIALTY—

I have a skilled dress-maker, and can guarantee —a good fit.—
A private and convenient room for fitting.

STAMPING DONE WITH NEATNESS AND .....DISPATCH.....

My stamping designs comprise the very latest and most artistic patterns.

MRS. J. WHITEMAN,
ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
[1apr3m] Three doors from corner of Bishop.

TRADE MARK.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY

THE GREAT

Blood Purifier of the World.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR

CATARRH.

THE most stubborn cases yield readily to it and has not failed to Cure a single case where directions are followed. Its success has been remarkable and its cures wonderful. It is the most successful preparation in the market for CATARRH and the only one that promises an Absolute, Positive Cure. It is truly a blessing to mankind. A Trial is all that is asked for it. Once used, it is always recommended. Send for testimonials of actual cures.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR

MALARIA.

A POSITIVE CURE IS ASSURED.

One bottle is generally sufficient for a cure. Stop taking Quinine. A trial only is asked for KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY. It is a SPECIFIC for all diseases arising from an impure blood and drives all eruptions from the skin. For Syphilitic complaints it is superior to any preparation in the market. One bottle will cure most of the following complaints and a continued use will POSITIVELY cure. Save doctor bills and try it.

RHEUMATISM.
SCROFULA.
SKIN ERUPTIONS.
VENEREAL DISEASES.
DYSPEPSIA.
LOSS OF APPETITE.
FEELING OF LANGOUR.
BILIOUSNESS.
LIVER TROUBLES.
NERVOUS WEAKNESS.
FEMALE WEAKNESS.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY is no patent medicine, but a safe and pleasant preparation to take and surely the greatest medical discovery of the age. One bottle rejuvenates the entire system and possesses more virtue than a half dozen bottles of ordinary patent preparations. Write for testimonials and other information.

☞For sale by druggists generally. PRICE $1.00 A BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.00. On receipt of $5.00 by the manufacturers, SAMUEL F. KELLER & Co Harrisburg, Pa., six bottles will be sent express paid.

TRADE MARK.

POSITIVE PROOFS.

In other advertisements we have said that the *Russian Rheumatism Cure* was a specific for Rheumatism, and all its attendant aches and pains. These are simply **Plain Facts.** We now present some **Positive Proofs:**

Could one ask anything more to the point than this from MR. H. EMANUEL, a prominent merchant of Brookfield, Mo., who writes Feb. 26,'86:

"When in Europe, two years ago, I tried hard to buy the receipt of this very remedy. I also told Col. Theobold to get it for me at almost any price; but neither of us succeeded. I, myself, suffered with Rheumatism for years and spent hundreds of dollars, but never got any permanent relief until I tried this. Since then, (over two years now) I have not suffered the least. I know it is a good thing. It will take like wildfire. Now I want the agency for five States."

Here is another from nearer home. MR. J. D. WHITE is a leading business man of Bloomsburg Pa. His grandfather, over 80 years old, has been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. Nov. 24, 1885, MR. WHITE writes us

"Have read your circular. The country is so full of patent nostrums it is hard to make people believe any remedy has merit until it is tried. My grandfather is such a sufferer that he would gladly give *for a single day's relief*, ten times your price for a cure. He will try it anyway, because he don't think four bottles would keep any thing without merit."

Feb. 26, he says: "My grandfather pronounces the Rheumatism Cure a first-class success. He is now relieved one day only, but *altogether*."

If you doubt either of these statements, write the parties; they'll gladly answer any inquiry. Our space does not permit further testimony. We have plenty of it, however. It makes quite a little book. We send it *free* to all who ask.

As yet it is not to be found at the stores, but can only be had by enclosing the price, and addressing the American proprietors,

PFAELZER BROS. & CO.
819-821 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Price $2.50. If mailed 10c. additional. If registered 10c. more.
ONE BOX DOES THE BUSINESS.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage. tf

A ZUNI PRINCESS IN WASHINGTON.

Among Pale-Faced Society Ladies—An Eccentric Child of Nature.

Society has had recently a notable addition in the shape of an Indian princess of the Zuni tribe. This is Princess Wawa. She is the guest of the wife of Col. Stevenson, of the geological survey. Princess Wawa goes about everywhere at all of the receptions and teas of Washington wearing her native dress. The princess has a very large, round, heavy face. Her black, thick, long hair is parted upon the side and combed with a statesmanlike carelessness across her broad, brown brow. The princess' dress is made of gay red blanket stuff trimmed with beads. From underneath her short skirts are seen stout ankles and small feet, covered with buckskin leggings and moccasins. The general style of the princess is massive. Her broad face, her stern features and the peculiar parting of her hair give her a masculine look among the pale-faced society ladies.

One prominent society lady the other day who saw the princess for the first time was charmed because the princess gave her a sweet smile and a low bow without the formality of an introduction. She said to a friend: "I always knew that these Indian chieftains were remarkable for their taste." She was quite disgusted when she found that the "chieftain" was a member of the other sex. The princess held a regular levee at the house of the handsome Mrs. David Porter Heap the other day. Mrs. Heap, who is one of the most attractive ladies in Washington, suddenly found herself deserted on account of the rival charms of the Indian princess. The ladies crowded about the Princess Wawa, and amused themselves endlessly in attempting to converse with her by signs and broken English. The princess can speak but very little English.

The princess is an eccentric child of nature. Although she is moving at present in highest circles of Washington and is the pet guest of Mrs. Stevenson, she yet has lapses from the conventionalities of life and goes back to the freer action of life on the plains. During the late heavy snow fall the princess heard the Stevensons talking about the heavy load of snow on the roof of their house. It was just beginning to thaw and they were fearful that the water would get through the roof. Some way or other through their signs she seemed to understand. A few moments afterwards she disappeared and could not be found. A little later a heavy rush on the roof and then a fall of snow in front of the house indicated where the princess was. She was found up on the ridge pole hard at work clearing off the roof. The work was full of peril, but the princess would not come down until she had completed it.—T. C. Crawford in New York World.

The Japanese as Skilled Metal Casters.

The Japanese are known to be skilled casters of metals. In the Vienna exhibition there was a casting representing a peacock with drooping and unspread tail, many of the feathers and their bars presenting the appearance of reality, so delicately were they produced. The Japanese employ more time and labor in perfecting metal work than the workmen in any other country. They appear to understand the art of blending colors in metal work. While giving the most artistic finish, they carefully avoid anything approaching glitter, considering that as beautiful effects can be worked out upon common metals as upon gold and silver.

Two of the largest castings in the world are to be seen at Nara and Kamakura, Japan; the one at the latter place forty-seven feet high, and the other, at Nara, is fifty-three and one-half feet from the base to the crown of its head. The statue at Nara is supposed to have been erected in the eighth century, but it was destroyed and recast about 700 years since. In endeavoring to recast it, several mishaps occurred, and when at last success came, some few thousand tons of charcoal had been used. It is estimated that the casting weighs about 450 tons, and that the alloy is made up of iron, gold, tin and copper—Boston Transcript.

Latest Thing in the Line of Wigs.

The latest thing in this line, especially for summer use, is a sailor hat in which locks of hair are skillfully sewn so as to fall round the wearer's head in natural order. Last summer my barber's wife furnished two of these hats to a prominent government official, whose big bald spot seems to have given him much anguish of mind. This gentleman has expended $300 during the last two years in hair-restorers and other endeavors to get a crop of hair. Every morning he goes to a hair-dresser and has his head rubbed, and many a time both hair-dresser and customer have been agitated by the appearance of a soft down on the shiny and often-polished cranium.

But, alas, this weak and sickly hair never struggled into a vigorous growth. In the summer this dear old gentleman assumes his youth again with the trim sailor hat. He delights in picnics and open-air dinners and always apologizes to the ladies for not taking off his hat—"subject to cold, you know."—Philadelphia Press.

The Three Varieties of Carp.

The species of fish best adapted to pond culture is conceded to be the carp, of which there are three varieties—viz., the "mirror" carp, the "scale" carp, and the "leather" carp. The first-named variety is the most highly improved breed of German carp. It has three or four rows of very large scales along the sides of the body, the remainder of the body being smooth or naked. The "scale" carp derives its name from the fact that it is well covered with scales, and is the original variety or breed of the carp species. The last-named, or "leather" carp, is so called for the entire absence of scales, and the leathery appearance of the body. Although the "mirror" carp is considered the finest variety of the carp, all are worthy of cultivation, but should be kept in separate ponds to avoid hybridization, especially during the breeding season.—Chicago Times.

Recipe for the Production of Goitres.

Lisbon beggars have a special recipe for production of monstrous goitres. Deformity being a prima facie claim to the attention of the charitable, the professional pordioser develops his excrescence as a Michigan farmer would cultivate a prize pumpkin. A prime neck-pouch is an object of general envy. Deformed children—noseless, or otherwise disfigured—are hired out at so much a day, if the proprietor has become too opulent to superintend the exhibition.—Dr. Felix L. Oswald.

The Dairy Industry of the Country.

T. D. Curtis, of Syracuse, says there are 16,000,000 cows in the United States. The money value of their yearly product is $1,000,000,000, and the total cost of the land and plant necessary for their support $3,800,000,000.—Chicago Journal.

Pasteur and His Dog-Bitten Friends.

M. Pasteur has treated up to date 200 dog-bitten patients and with the exception of one particular case, undertaken too late, all have been preserved from hydrophobia.

The young king of Siam is a reformer. He punishes all officials who are found guilty of accepting bribes.

LOVE'S GHOST.

It is the ghost of dead and ruined Love
Which haunts the House of Life, and comes by night
With weary sighs, and in its eyes the light
Of joys long set? I hear its footsteps move
Through darkened rooms where only ghosts now rove—
The rooms love's shining eyes of old made bright.
It whispers low, it trembles into sight;
A bodiless presence hearts alone may prove.

I say, "Sad visitant of this dark house,
Why wanderest thou through those deserted rooms,
A dreadful glimmering light about thy brows?
Thy silent home should be among the tombs."
And the ghost answers, while I thrill with fear,
"In all the world I have no home but here."

—Philip Bourke Marston.

BROADWAY'S KALEIDOSCOPIC VIEWS.

A World in Itself—The Inner Life of New York—On the Elevated Road.

Broadway is the main artery of New York city. Its scenes are kaleidoscopic in their variety. A careful and complete study of its phases is as interesting as a novel. All forms of life are represented on it; its scope is extensive. Stand at its lower end and look up the broad thoroughfare and there will be seen a perfect mass, a nest of vehicles and pedestrians; follow it from end to end and there will still be observed the same bustle, confusion and crowd.

Broadway illustrates New York—active, restless, rich and poor, gaudy and somber, good and bad. Millions upon millions of dollars look forth from behind plate-glass windows upon it; its trade is greater than that of many cities; it is a world for itself. Churches face it, concert halls front upon it; shopkeepers of every nationality in the wide world call it their street. To walk along its broad sidewalks, studying the faces and dresses of those who pass, catching glimpses of costly goods, reading the signs, loitering into museums, galleries, shops and theaters, is as enjoyable a pastime as one can suggest. Years of sauntering do not reveal all the features; no amount of acquaintance renders the sights uninteresting.

But to gain a real insight into the inner life of New York, let one travel through its streets and from its one end to the other in the cars of the elevated railroad. Getting up town so easily as one now does by means of this road, it seems more a matter for wonderment than ever how New Yorkers were so long contented with the Broadway 'bus and the Sixth avenue horse-cars. It is rather a novel sensation, this riding past people's windows, through the different streets with their varied changes of scene, and at last rapidly gliding up the long, wide avenues leading to the park and the open country beyond. In half an hour one is carried from the business center with its noise and its consusion to the region of palatial, brownstone houses and open pleasure grounds. The transition from old to new, from the dull and prosaic to the fresh and interesting, is gradual but complete.—Edwards Roberts in San Francisco Chronicle.

A Feature of Sicily's Carnival.

A peculiar feature of the Sicilian carnival is the liberty which the ladies can enjoy under cover of the mask, for at other times of the year the real provincial Sicilian lady, at any rate in the smaller towns, goes but rarely abroad, save in the early morning to mass, and on Sunday to the promenade or drive. No doubt this seclusion of the women is, like the Saracenic architecture, a relic of the days of Moorish supremacy in the island. In carnival, however, they amuse themselves with dressing up in quaint costumes and masks, and thus attired roam about the streets in parties, and pay visits, for every house is open to a mask, and a mask is sacred everywhere.

I shall never forget my amusement one evening, when sitting with some friends in the dining-room of a small provincial inn, an unwonted noise was heard on the stairs, and the little scion of the host rushed excitedly into the room, exclaiming: "Maschere! maschere!" After an interval of whispering and shuffling; outside there entered eight or ten masks, most of them be-winged and be-trained in the style of the last century; two wore bob-tailed wigs, white stockings, and knee-breeches, with long flowered waistcoats, and brocaded coats. They solemnly presented us with flowers and bonbons, then a fiddle broke into a polka (they brought their musicians with them), and we all jigged gravely round the room.—Foreign Cor. Chicago Times.

Spring on the Lower Rio Grande.

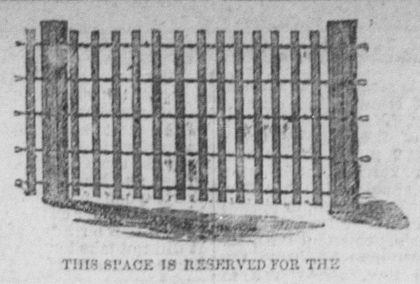
Winter on the lower Rio Grande lasts about six weeks, and already the scenery along the river presents a beautiful contrast to its appearance two months ago. Then everything was dreary and dispiriting. The grass that bordered the roadway and covered the prairies were sere and brown—a gray, dull, yellowish brown that seemed to tint and deaden the whole landscape. Here and there some camp fire had burned a circle, blackened at its edges and showing the hard-baked earth divested of even its scanty garniture of coarse, dead grass. The river flowed on, dark and turbid, its banks gloomy and its prairies desolate.

But spring works a fairy transformation. The river ripples by its banks, singing in tune to the gentle breezes that make the pendulous mass sway and dip into the current. The great evergreens have put on their paler tints, telling of the new leaves that are gradually pushing the old foliage from its place. Soon the golden-hearted lily will be floating on the stream, and down at its very edge the blue iris will bloom and bathe its long green leaves. The moss, too, with its flowers, and tender brown stars, with a faint, sweet perfume, will blossom out all over the sober gray tendrils. The prairies, those splendid grazing lands, are emerald green, and flowers are everywhere. Honey bees swarm into every cup, working busily, and all the air is musical with the humming of their wings.—Houston (Tex.) Cor. New York Sun.

An English Journal on "Fads."

The difference between a fad and a cause is as great as that between fuss and enthusiasm. The mark of a faddist is that he is eternally cumbered about the infinitely little; whatever deeply interests himself is enlarged out of all proportion to its surroundings by the magnifying glass of his own self-esteem.

Never, assuredly, was there a time when so many people were abandoned to this sort of folly. Faddists are found everywhere—in politics, in art, in dress, in sociology; in medicine they are to be heard of and make themselves felt. The æsthetes fade like their own complexions, their sunflowers, and their sage-green dressing-gowns; but straightway a generation with undyed garments from Germany cometh up—a sect of wool gatherers they may not unfitly be called. Do you encounter a man with a coat cut in a style that would discredit a horse-clipper—a man finished off with flabby boots that would have shocked a Neckert? You learn that this attire is part of his sanitary creed.—St. James Gazette.



THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR THE

Automatic Slat and Wire Fence Machine Company.

Keep your eye on it until we know what to say about the fence, which will be made in Centre Hall.

rly J. B. SOLT, Special Agent.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY. THE PASTILLE CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY. VIGOROUS HEALTH

Over Ten Thousand Trial Packages mailed to patients a large proportion of whom took a full treatment and were restored to health by use of

PROF. HARRIS' SEMINAL PASTILLES.

A Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely aged and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health.

To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over-Brain Work, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and secure TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illust'd Pamphlet, &c.

Avoid the imposition of pretentious nostrums for these troubles, and all Quacks, whose only aim is to bleed their victims. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism restored. The wasted animating elements of life are given back. The patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and health.

TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7

HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG CHEMISTS, 209½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS

WE HAVE A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

MONUMENTS, MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, HEAD-STONES,

TOMBS, TOMBS,

IN DARK RED, DARK BLUE, OR WHITE AND CLOUDED

—MARBLE.—

WE FURNISH ALL KINDS OF CEMETERY WORK IN GRANITE, MARBLE, OR IRON,

— AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES. —

Musser & Alexander,

14apr1M MILLHEIM, PA.

CENTRE HALL MEAT MARKET.—The Centre Hall Meat market having a refrigerator families can at all times be supplied with fresh meats, of the best quality, also bologna sausage. Next door to hotel; open day and evening.
14may tf HENRY BOOZER.

ANIMAL BONE MANURE.

BAUGH'S $25 Phosphate

Is not a mere stimulant; it is not Acidulated S. C. Rock, but a

TRUE AMMONIATED BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE

actively supplying the necessary plant food as needed, giving the crop an early start, and sustaining it until fully matured. Being an Animal Bone Manure, it also

Improves the soil permanently.

Send for BAUGH'S PHOSPHATE GUIDE. Also prices and samples of Baugh's Raw Bone Manures

THE ORIGINAL Manufacturers of RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE

BAUGH & SONS Manufacturers and Importers. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. Sorisk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

RAINBOW RUPTURE RELIEF & CURE. Simple, safe, reliable and a perfect retainer. It is not a Truss. Worn Day and Night and its presence forgotten. Send for circular with testimonials from grateful sufferers cured by this appliance. Address Central Medical and Surgical Institute 920 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Skillful treatment given all kinds of surgical and medical cases. Weakening diseases and private troubles in male and female our specialty. Be sure to write us before taking treatment elsewhere. Consultation free and invited.

$1.00
THIRTEEN WEEKS.

The POLICE GAZETTE will be mailed securely wrapped, to any address in the United States for three months on receipt of ONE DOLLAR.

Liberal discount allowed to postmasters, agents and clubs. Sample copies mailed free. Address orders to RICHARD K. FOX, Franklin Square, N. Y.

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in old Conard building.

Cards—Attorneys

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES.
SPANGLER & HEWES,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PENN'A.
Special attention to collections; practice in all the courts; Consultation in German and English

JOHN KLINE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA
Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. Can be consulted in English or German. 7m'y84

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law
Collections promtly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages bonds &c. Bellefonte, Pa.

J. H. ORVIS; C. M. BOWER. E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office opposite the Court House, on 2d floor of Furst's building. 21jan 85

Dentists.

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,
Dentist, Centre Hall.
Residance on Main street. Office on 2d floor of Harper & Kreamer's store-building. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Ether administered. 14apr

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—
Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 7f

Hotels.

BUSH HOUSE.
W. R. Fellor, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

CUMMINGS HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial
2sjune tf

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.
BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA
G. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r.
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
☞Free Buss to and from all trains.☜
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 81ju

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.
D. J. MEYER, Prop'r.
FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM.
Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

IRVIN HOUSE,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
S. WOODS CALDWELL, Proprietor.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

CAMERON HOUSE,
LEWISBURG, PENN'A
STETTLER & CODER.....Proprietors
SPECIAL RATES TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS OVER SUNDAY.
Good Livery attached. Free Buss to and from all trains. 14apr-y

J. D. MURRAY,
Centre Hall, Pa.,
Dealer in DRUGS, popular Patent Medicines Whiskey, Brandy, Wine, and Holland Gin kept and sold for medicinal purposes only. Store open every day in the week. may7 tf

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

Next Term begins January 5, 1886.

This institution is located in one of the most beautiful and healthy spots of the entire Allegheny region. It is open to both sexes, and offers the following Courses of Study:

1 A Full Scientific Course of Four Years.
2 A Full Latin Scientific Course.
3 The following ADVANCED COURSES, of two years each, following the first two years of the General Scientific Course (a) AGRICULTURE; (b) NATURAL HISTORY; (c) CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS; (d) CIVIL ENGINEERING.
4 A short SPECIAL COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.
5 A short SPECIAL COURSE in Chemistry.
6 A reorganized course in MECHANIC ARTS, combining shop-work with study.
7 A new Special Course (two years) in Literature and Science, for Young Ladies.
8 A carefully graded Preparatory Course.
9 SPECIAL COURSES are arranged to meet the wants of individual students.

Military drill is required. Expenses for board and incidentals very low. Tuition free. Young ladies under charge of competent lady Principal.

For Catalogues, or other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, President,
1ajan State College, Centre Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—On and after Nov 8, 1885

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia 11 20 p m
.. .. Harrisburg 2 30 a m
.. .. Montandon 3 46 a m
.. .. Williamsport 7 25 a m
.. .. Jersey Shore 7 52 a m
.. .. Lock Haven 8 15 a m
.. .. Renovo 9 25 a m
.. arr at Erie 5 15 p m
NEWS EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia 4 50 a m
.. .. Harrisburg 8 10 a m
.. .. Montandon 10 12 a m
.. .. Williamsport 11 10 a m
.. arr at Lock Haven 12 05 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia 7 40 a m
.. .. Harrisburg 11 25 a m
.. .. Montandon 1 23 a m
.. arr at Williamsport 2 40 p m
.. .. Lock Haven 3 55 p m
.. .. Renovo 5 05 p m
.. .. Kane 9 25 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 11 50 p m
.. .. Harrisburg 3 45 p m
.. .. Montandon 5 04 p m
.. .. Williamsport 7 10 p m
.. .. Lock Haven 8 02 p m
.. arr at Renovo 9 00 p m
(Sunday Train.
SUNDAY MAIL leaves Philadelphia 4 30 a m
.. .. Harrisburg 7 40 a m
.. .. Montandon 9 37 a m
.. .. Williamsport 10 40 a m
.. .. Lock Haven 11 33 a m
.. .. arrives Renovo 12 30 p m

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves Lock Haven 7 00 a m
.. .. Jersey Shore 7 29 a m
.. .. Williamsport 8 10 a m
.. .. Montandon 9 16 a m
.. .. arr at Harrisburg 11 30 a m
.. .. Philadelphia 3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane 6 15 a m
.. .. Renovo 10 10 a m
.. .. Lock Haven 11 10 a m
.. .. Williamsport 12 20 p m
.. .. Montandon 1 23 p m
.. arr at Harrisburg 3 25 p m
.. .. Philadelphia 6 50 p m
RENOVO ACM leaves Renovo 4 00 p m
.. .. Lock Haven 5 05 p m
.. .. Williamsport 6 20 p m
.. .. Montandon 7 27 p m
.. arrives at Harrisburg 9 40 p m
.. .. Philadelphia 4 45 a m
Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sundry.
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie 2 40 p m
.. .. Renovo 11 00 p m
.. .. Lock Haven 12 03 p m
.. .. Williamsport 1 20 a m
.. .. Montandon 2 24 a m
.. arr at Harrisburg 4 30 a m
.. .. Philadelphia 8 25 a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R. at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.			STATIONS.	Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M.		A M	P.M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 15	5 50
1 20	10 25	6 10	Lewisburg	9 00	1 05	5 35
2 00		6 25	Biehl	8 45		5 14
2 08		6 32	Vicksburg	8 38		5 06
2 22		6 43	Millmont	8 28		4 52
2 40		6 54	Millmont	8 12		4 38
2 48		7 01	Laurelton	8 05		4 24
3 50		7 57	Coburn	7 17		3 15
4 00		8 04	Zerby	7 08		3 03
4 18		8 15	Rising Spring	6 58		2 45
4 27		8 24	Penn Cave	6 49		2 33
4 40		8 33	Centre Hall	6 35		2 20
4 50		8 40	Gregg	6 29		2 10
5 03		8 49	Linden Hall	6 22		1 57
5 12		8 54	Oak Hall	6 16		1 48
5 21		9 00	Lemont	6 10		1 41
5 27		9 07	Dale Summit	6 03		1 33
5 4		9 16	Pleasant Gap	5 54		1 25
5 58		9 19	Axemann	5 51		1 10
6 20		9 25	Bellefonte	5 45		1 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.05 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Ag't

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE.—
The undersigned represents twelve as good Fire Insurance companies as can be found in the world, and also represents the best Life and Accident companies in existence My motto is, "I study to please."
Office in Bush's block, (over Valentine & Co.'s store,) Bellefonte, Pa.
27may1y] BOND VALENTINE.

CENTRE HALL LOTS.—Building lots ½ mile east of Centre Hall station for sale, Prices, $100, $110 to $115 per lot. Payments easy. 3m FRED KURTZ.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and sell Government Securities;
JAS. A. BEAVER, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

PENN'S VALLEY BANKING CO.,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons.
WM. WOLF, President W. B. MINGLE, Cashier.

—UNDERTAKING.—After April 1st 1886, I will be well prepared to attend promptly to all the business of an undertaker. Patronage respectfully solicited.
tf LEVI MURRAY, Centre Hall.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

—The bodies of Bridget Rowe, aged 47 years, and her daughter, Elizabeth Reed, aged 26, were found on the 17th in a field near Metuchen, New Jersey. The women were dissipated characters, and it is supposed they were frozen to death while tramping home from New Brunswick, in January last.

—A great ice "shove" in the St. Lawrence river caused much damage to property in Montreal, on the 16th, flooding the low lying streets and cellars.

—By the breaking of a dam at a reservoir two and a half miles above the village of East Lee, Massachusetts on the 20th much property in the village was destroyed, and a number of persons were drowned. Eleven bodies have been found. The loss on property is estimated at $200,000.

—At St. Louis on the 17th, Martin Irons, A. Coughlin and George Jackson, for whose arrest bench warrants were issued the day before, appeared and gave bail in $800 each. Garry, Burdett and Chase, acquitted a few days ago of the charge of obstructing trains, were indicted for the same offence.

—Agent Bigelow, of the Bigelow Carpet Company, at Clinton, Massachusetts, on the 16th, notified the Selectmen of that town that, in view of personal violence to workers for the company, and threats of future violence, he deemed it his duty to suspend work for the present in the company's mills. By this action nearly 1,000 persons are thrown out of employment. The cause of the suspension is a strike of 80 dyers.

—There have been no new developments in regard to the murder of Tillie Smith, at Hackettstown, New Jersey. Munnich and Haring, the young men arrested on suspicion, have been discharged, a more careful examination of the circumstances attending the case tending to show their innocence.

—A telegram from Centralia, Illinois, says that on the 17th, the Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad served notice on all station agents and foremen that their wages would be reduced in consequence of business depression resulting from the Southwestern railway strike. The cut in the wages of station agents varies from $5 to $15 per month.

—Our Consul General at Rome telegraphs to the State Department that from the 8th to the 10th inst., there have been 16 deaths from cholera in Brindisi.

—The total number of dead from the tornado in Minnesota foots up 74, injured, 213. Mrs Hogue was killed and a woman visiting her fatally injured by lightning near New Castle, Pennsylvania on the 16th. A storm is reported in Dakota by which hundreds of trees were leveled and large numbers of cattle killed.

—Robert Smith, colored, was hanged in Nicholasville, Kentucky, on the 17th for the murder of his stepfather, James Lee, in November last. Camillo Gonzales, convicted of the murder of a ranchman in 1884, was hanged on the 16th in Brackett, Texas. "He was laughing when the drop fell."

—A fire at San Luis Obispo, California, on the 18th, destroyed the Andrews Hotel, the post-office and several other large buildings. Loss $120,000.

—While eight kegs of giant powder were being unloaded from a train at Clintonville, Wisconsin, on the 17th, they were exploded by the accidental dropping of one of the kegs. One man was killed and six were injured, two fatally. While experiments were being made in compressing steel at the iron works of Singer, Nimick & Co., in Pittsburg, the same day, a mould containing 1000 pounds of molten steel exploded, scattering the metal in are directions. About twelve men well injured, six of them severely.

—John Carpenter, under sentence of death in New York for the murder of his wife, committed suicide on the 19th in his cell by cutting open his jugular vein and the arteries in his arms. He had twice previously attempted suicide. The wife of Charles Cole, in Covington Kentucky, committed suicide by taking poison on the 18th. She had been married only two months, but it is said her husband treated her cruelly. Henry Faenzer, aged 45 years, a grocer of Newark, New Jersey, hanged himself on the 19th. He had lost money in his business.

—A boy named Thompson was drowned by his boat being carried over the dam at Shelburne, on the 19th, and Hugh Foster was drowned while trying to rescue him.

—The bodies of Mrs. Flynn and an old woman named Minogue, who had been visiting her, were found on the 19th, in a quarry pool, three miles from Lemont, Illinois. The women disappeared two weeks ago. It is supposed they fell into the pool while walking along the edge of the quarry after dark.

—The flood at Montreal is described as the worst which ever visited that city The greater part of the business district is under water as well as the whole country along the south shore. In the lower section of the city the water rose so rapidly that residents were forced to the upper stories of their houses, where many are without fire and fuel, and, as yet, with no immediate prospect of relief in the shape of provisions. In some streets the water is six feet deep. Merchants say the losses will amount to millions of dollars.

—The French cable broke on the 18th 220 miles from Duxbury, Massachusetts.

—State Veterinarian Bridge and Secretary Edge on the 19th, visited the farm of B. L. Fry, at Masonville, Lancaster county, Penna., where 30 out of 110 head of cattle have died of pleuropneumonia. To prevent the spread of the disease, one steer was killed and eighteen animals were inoculated with the virus. The rest will be inoculated as soon as more virus can be obtained.

—Henry Smith, 30 years of age, was savagely beaten by three roughs in front of his boarding house in Chicago, on the 18th. His recovery is doubtful. He was employed in Maxwell Brothers' box factory during the recent strike, and on the 17th he argued with some of his fellow-boarders that "it was every man's right to belong to a union or not, as it pleased him." Hence the assault. Two of his assailants have been arrested. Policeman Curtis, while being beaten by roughs, shot and mortally wounded Michael Boland in Chicago, on the 18th. Two colored women, named Mary Love and Mattie Moore, quarrelled and fought with dirk knives at San Angelo, Texas, on the 18th. Mattie was gashed in four places and Mary in ten. Finally the latter had her tongue "cut out near the root," and she is not expected to recover. Jealousy caused the trouble. At Anthony, Kansas, on the 19th, a mob of forty men surrounded the Sheriff's house, where two brothers named Weaver were held in custody for the killing of a man named Adel, and attempted to capture them. The guard rushed the prisoners into the basement of a new school building adjacent, but the Sheriff being captured by the mob, the deputies surrendered. The Weaver brothers were about to be strung up to the rafters, when the tramp of approaching footsteps was heard. The mob thereupon riddled their victims with bullets, killing both on the spot, and then rode off. Two Mexican horse thieves were caught and lynched by ranchmen near Corpus Christi, Texas, on the 18th. Kellis Moerman, colored, who had murderously assaulted and robbed a white man named Mahone, was captured and lynched near Axton, Virginia, on the same day.

—William Snedecker was arrested at Eatontown, New Jersey, on the 18th, on the charge of murdering "Mingo Jack," who was recently lynched. Snedecker confessed that he and Thomas Little, a steeplechase jockey, of Oceanport, placed the rope around "Mingo Jack's" neck. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Little.

—The flood at Montreal is subsiding gradually, and several streets are already clear of water. The damage is estimated at $1,000,000. It is proposed that the city borrow $4,000,000 for the purpose of raising the level of the lowlying districts and enlarging the present revetment wall. Seven thousand five hundred and twenty-two families, or about 30,000 people were "flooded out."

—During a thunderstorm at Shenandoah, Penna., James Manley, aged 16 years, was killed by lightning. Florence Hodgson, aged 8 years, was fatally injured by lightning at Hazleton, Penna.

—A 1200 barrel tank of oil in the Bear Creek Refinery, seven miles north of Pittsburg, exploded on the 20th, setting fire to and destroying a warehouse, nine stills, five settling-pan tanks, 300 empty barrels, two agitator tanks and 1000 feet of lumber. The loss is estimated at $45,000. The flour mills of Peebles, Fould & Co., in Cincinnati, were burned on the same day. Loss $50,000. A fire in Ely's block, at South Norfolk, Connecticut, on the 20th, caused damage to the extent of $35,000. Two firemen were severely injured falling from the roof to the cellar.

—Rev. A. M. Child, called home from the Methodist Episcopal Conference at New York, by the death of his wife, was struck senseless by lightning in Westerville, on the 19th. He was considered out of danger on the 20th.

An Associated Press despatch from St. Louis says: "It is generally conceded here that the Knights of Labor strike, so far as the business of the various roads centering in this city and East St. Louis is concerned, is gradually losing its effect. The Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroads have fully resumed traffic, according to the statements of the officials of these roads, and the roads which enter East St. Louis are doing all the business required of them, and are handling promptly all freight offered."

—A freight train on the West Pennsylvania Railroad ran into an open switch near Harmarsville on the 20th and was thrown down an embankment. Three hands were dangerously injured.

—It is reported from Pittsburg that John Jarrett, ex-President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire iron master, have in contemplation the organization of an immense co-operative store and bank. The stock is to be taken by members of labor organizations exclusively, and no person will be permitted to have more than $200 worth of the stock. If the scheme is successful other stores will be started in cities in different parts of the country.

—The State Board of Pardons at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 20th, refused a pardon to Ellis P. Phipps, of Philadelphia Almshouse notoriety.

—William Snedecker was, on the 20th, arraigned at Freehold, New Jersey, on the charge of killing "Mingo Jack." Several witnesses testified that Snedecker said he had been one of the lynchers, but they admitted that he was drunk at the time. Snedecker denied any complicity in the affair, and said he did not believe he ever said so, drunk or sober. He was held in $2000 bail.

—The City National Bank, of Williamsport, Penna., suspended on the 20th. The cause is said to be a defalcation of $20,000, besides other heavy losses. The stockholders say the depositors will be paid in full. The defaulter is said to be E. P. Dietrich, who was assistant cashier and bookkeeper of the bank.

—The Secretary of the Treasury on the 20th issued a call for ten millions of Three per Cent. bonds. The call will mature on June 1st.

—An attempt to move an engine out of the round-house of the Lake Shore yards at Chicago, on the 20th, was prevented by a large crowd. A conductor drew a revolver, but did not use it. The Superintendent gave up the attempt to move trains. Governor Oglesby was in consultation during the day with the Sheriff and the Lake Shore officials. He said he would not interfere until the Sheriff had exhausted his powers. It is understood that a posse will be organized to protect the moving of trains.

—The ordor for a "tie-up" on the street railways in New York City was rescinded on the 20th, by the "Empire Protective Association," and travel was resumed on all lines except the Third avenue.

—A late estimate of the damage by the flood at Montreal places the aggregate at $1,785,000, to which should be added $20,000 for repairs of streets and $20,000 for losses by the gas and electric light companies. The water is receding steadily and the river is clear of ice at several points. "All along the St. Lambert shore in the city and extending far back into the fields the country is white with the ice deposited there."

—The impeachment trial of Keeper Laverty, of the State Prison, before the Senate of New Jersey, resulted on the 21st in his conviction on the articles charging him with criminal conduct with Minnie Schaefer. Presiden Griggs pronounced the sentence of the Court—that he be deposed from his office of State prison keeper, and disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit hereafter in the State. "The old gentleman staggered to his seat and his two young sons, weeping copiously, folded their arms affectionately about his neck. The Senate chamber and the galleries, thronged with people, were silent as death at the touching scene." After a moment he retired with his counsel and his sons. The vote for conviction was exactly the necessary two-thirds—14 out of 21—and all the yeas were Republican, all the nays being Democratic.

—James Harvey Townsend, Hiram Davis and a boy named Jones were on the 21st, drowned while crossing the river at Hadley, New York. Their boat was forced over a dam by floating logs.

—The merchant bar mill at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, at Harrisburg, was on the 21st destroyed by a fire caused by the explosion of a lamp in the oil-room. Much of the machinery escaped material danger, and it is believed that an insurance of $40,000 will cover the loss. The Paterson Dyeing and Finishing Company's Works at Riverside, New Jersey, were burned on the the 21st. Loss, $60,000, nearly covered by insurance.

—A despatch from Harrisburg, Penna., says developments on the 21st indicate that three of the banks in that city have lost $10,000 through notes presented by Miss Priscilla B. McClure, who has moved in the best society. The names used as endorsers were her mother, Margaret McClure, and her brother, William McClure, of Harrisburg, and her cousin, Sherman Furth, of Bellefonte. They deny the endorsements. The money was obtained in February last, when she left the city. The notes fell due a few days ago, when the forgery was discovered.

—All hope of recovering the bodies of the 26 miners entombed at Nanticoke, Penna., has been finally given up A second bore hole was driven from the tunnel to the main gangway, and it was discovered on the 21st that the latter was filled with quicksand and water. This at once put a stop to all further operations.

—A detailed list of the losses at East Lee, Massachusetts, caused by the breaking of the dam, shows a total of $155,550, of which $100,000 is on Harrison Garfield's paper mills. A committee has been chosen for the relief of the destitute, and Cyrus W. Field has telegraphed the Selectmen to draw upon him for $1000. The bodies of five of the victims will be interred to-day.

—William Snedeker, charged with complicity in the lynching of Mingo Jack at Eatontown, New Jersey, was on the 21st released in $3,000 bail.

—Mr. Allison, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, said, on the 21st, that, although the appropriation bills were backward, he saw nothing except a long discussion of the Tariff bill to prevent an adjournment by the 10th of July.

—The Senate on the 21st confirmed William L. West, of Kentucky, to be Governor of Utah.

—The New York Assembly on the 21st, passed the bill repealing the charter of the Broadway Surface Railway—yeas 100, nays 18. The bill now goes to the Governor for his signature.

—John Welsh and William Stokes were dangerously injured on the 21st by a fall of slate at the Crabtree coal mines, near Latrobe, Penna.

—The town hall at Cornwall, Ontario, which contains the jail, was partially burned on the 21st. Two inmates were burned to death.

—Eddie and Charley Kinsmeyer, aged 12 and seven years, and Charley Kallerbach, aged 10, disappeared in Quincy, Illinois, last September, and it was thought they had been kidnapped. On the 20th their bodies were found in a sand bank on the river side. They were probably killed by the falling in of the bank while digging a cave.

—Gustav Mendelssohn, general salesman for the wholesale dry goods house of Marshall, Field & Co., of Chicago, committed suicide in a house of vile repute in Milwaukee on the 20th.

—The dead body of Laura Stern, aged 18 years, was found in the public school grounds at Brunswick, Missouri, on the 20th. Foul play is feared.

—News has been received of a fight a few nights ago at the Dolores Silver Mines, in the State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico. The mining camp is a few miles distant from the town of Vallecillo. A band of mountain bandits attacked the camp for the purpose of robbery about one o'clock in the morning. R. J. Bogusch, superintendent, and W. S. Toal, engineer of the mines, both Americans, rallied a hundred or more Mexican miners and charged the bandits. The battle lasted an hour. The camp was finally saved by citizens from Vallecillo, at whose approach the bandits retreated. Five dead and eleven wounded bandits were left behind. About a dozen miners were severely wounded.

—The independent coke manufacturers, operating nearly 800 ovens in the Connellsville region, and employing 6000 men, have followed the example of the Coke Syndicate, and advanced wages from five to sixteen per cent., to take effect May 1st.

—A fire broke out on the 22d, in the six-story brick building extending from No. 516 to 523 Broadway, and No. 58 to No. 66 Crosby street, occupied by August, Bernheim & Bauer, wholesale clothiers; J. W. Goddard & Sons, importers, and several other firms. The upper floors were burned out and the lower portion of the building was flooded with water. The police estimate the loss at $100,000. A. H. Andrews & Co.'s school furniture factory, in Chicago, was burned on the 22d. Loss, $100,000. The Ely & Hyde Block, in Danielsonville, Connecticut, was burned on the same day. Loss, $40,000.

—The Senate has confirmed E. G. Rose to be Governor of New Mexico; Zachariah Montgomery, Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department; W. S. Rosecrans, Register of the Treasury, and R. E. Withers, Consul at Hong Kong.

—The Senate of New Jersey on the 22d confirmed John H. Patterson, of Monmouth county, to be State Prison Keeper for the unexpired term of P. H. Laverty; Waters P. Miller, Commissioner of the State Sinking Fund; and Richard J. Byrnes, Judge of the Interior Court of Common Pleas for Atlantic County.

—While Mrs. Albert Neff was planting vegetables in her garden at West Newton, Penna., on the 22d, her house caught fire and her four children were dangerously, if not fatally burned.

—A telegram from Pittsburg says that, since the introduction of natural gas into that city, the output of the mills and factories has been increased twenty per cent., a large number of new plants have been erected, and nearly 10,000 additional men given employment.

—A break occurred on the 22d on the levee at Old Town Ridge, 16 miles below Helena, Arkansas, by which, it is expected, more than 1,000,000 acres, including rich cotton lands, will be flooded.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 19th, a memorial was received from the United Labor League of America, transmitting resolutions thanking Mr. Gladstone for his Irish Home Rule measure and urging the Senate to pass a vote of thanks to him. A bill was passed for the erection of a fireproof "Hall of Records" in Washington. The Senate went into executive session, and when, three and a half hours afterwards, the doors were reopened, adjourned. The Weil and La Abra Mexican Treaty was considered in secret session. No conclusion was reached.

In the U. S. Senate on the 20th, Mr. Butler introduced a bill for the retirement of disabled officers of the army. The Senate went into executive session at 12.45 P. M., and at 5.10 P. M., the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned.

The Senate on the 20th confirmed E. Warfield to be Surveyor of Customs at Baltimore; R. McKinstrey, Pension Agent at Detroit; F. S. Melvin, Postmaster at Cape May, New Jersey; F. S. Mansfield, of Texas, Secretary of Legation in Japan; J. Mueller, of Ohio, Consul General at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the following consuls: V. A. Sartori, of Philadelphia, at Leghorn; M. A. Turner, of Arkansas, at St. Thomas; S. R. Millar, of Davenport, Iowa, at Leipsic; A. Roberts, of Tennessee, at Hamilton, Ont.; J. C. Legare, of Louisiana, at Tampico; W. W. Lang, of Texas, at Hamburg; F. Comphausen, of Erie, Penna., at Naples; C. P. Kimball, of Chicago, at Stutigart; C. W. Wagner, of Kansas City, Missouri, at Toronto; H. M. Keim, of Pennsylvania, at Charlottetown; F. H. Pierce, of New Hampshire, at Matanzas.

In the U. S. Senate on the 21st, Mr. Call offered a resolution, which, at his request, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, directing that committee to inquire whether any legislation was necessary, and, if so, what to require the United States Courts, when they take posession of railroad property in any State, to carry into effect the obligations of the charter of incorporation granted by such State, and to prevent violations of the same by such courts and the officers thereof, and the waste and wrongful appropriation of the assets and the receipts of such corporation in the interest of individuals. The bill granting the right of way through the Naval Arsenal grounds at Bridesburg, Philadelphia, to the Kensington and Tacony Railroad Company, was passed. The Senate then took up and passed in quick succession about 500 private pension bills, being nearly all that were on the calendar. The House bill to protect homestead settlers within railway limits was then passsed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 22d, a large number of petitions were presented from local assemblies of the Knights of Labor in opposition to the Frye Ship bill. On motion of Mr. Edmunds, and in view of Good Friday, the Senate agreed that when it adjourned it should be until Monday. A bill was passed appropriating $15,000 towards a national monument at Plymouth, Massachusetts. Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the bill to idemnify the Chinese who suffered at Rock Springs, Wyoming. He said he would call it up for consideration at an early date. A message was received from the President in relation to the labor troubles. It was read and ordered to be printed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE

In the House, on the 16th, Mr. Clements, of Georgia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Dingley resolution, calling on the President for any information in his possession relative to the exclusion of American fishing vessels from the right to enter ports of the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of trading, purchasing supplies or landing fish caught in deep water for shipment in bond to the United States, or doing other acts which Canadian or other British vessels are freely permitted to do in ports of the United States. Also, requesting the President to inform the House what steps have been taken to bring such unwarrantable and unfriendly acts of the Dominion authorities to the attention of the British Government. After remarks by Messrs. Dingley and Randall, the resolution was adopted. The rest of the session and also an evening session were occupied by the consideration of the private bills.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 17th, the bill granting the right of way to the Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company through the Arsenal and Naval Asylum grounds in Philadelphia, was passed; also the bill to authorize the establishment of export tobacco manufactories, and for drawback on imported articles used in manufacturing export tobacco. The bill appropriating $150,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in Alabama was discussed. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 19th, a number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. Among them were bills by Mr. Hewitt, of New York, to create a Court of Customs and provide for the speedy trial of customs revenue cases; by Mr. Crain, of Texas, to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands among the States and Territories for educational purposes; by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, to provide for the transportation of the Pacific and Central and South Atlantic mails, and Mr. T. J. Campbell, of New York, "to improve the paper currency of the United States." On motion of Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, from the Committee on Post-offices, the rules were suspended, and a bill was passed to extend the immediate delivery system. (It provides for this service within the carrier deliver limit of any free delivery office and within one mile of any other post-office which the Postmaster-General may designate.) A bill was also passed for the sale of the Cherokee Reservation, in Arkansas. Adjourned.

In the House on the 20th, Mr. Collins, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill fixing the salaries of United States District Judges at $5,000. Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to regulate commercial sales of goods by sample, price lists, etc., between residents of the several States and Territories. Mr. Storm, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, reported a bill amending the statutes so as to give honorably discharged soldiers and sailors a preference in public appointments. The River and Harbor bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 21st, bills were reported to pension soldiers who were prisoners of war, and to limit the jurisdiction of United States Courts in patent cases, and to protect persons who, without notice, are bona fide manufacturers, purchasers, venders or users of articles for the exclusive use or sale of which a patent has been granted. The Alabama Flood Sufferers' Relief bill was discussed. The River and Harbor bill was discussed, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House on the 22d, the Senate Electoral Count bill with the House amendments was made a continuing special order for May 6th. A conference committee was appointed on the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, from the Judiciary Committee, presented adverse reports on a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment giving the President power to veto specific items in appropriation bills, and on a bill to prevent the adulteration of food, and they were laid upon the table. The River and Harbor bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, but not concluded. Adjourned.

A Burmese Fairy Story.

Fairy tales are popular among them, and there is one which comes from over the border in Siam, which was told us by a Siamese. The exaggerations all hang together artistically and are in the same key, as it were: "There was once a king who heard that there was an enormous giant in a far country, and he declared that he should never rest till he got a hair of the giant's head. So he sent his fleet, and they sailed and they sailed and they sailed for weeks and weeks and weeks, and at last one day in the afternoon it became suddenly dark, and they stuck fast, and could get neither forward nor backward. Now, the fact was that they had got inside a hole in a sort of carrot, the smallest vegetable in the giant's kingdom. And behold the next morning the giant's children went out to fish, and as they went they picked up two or three elephants on their way for bait, but they were only able to catch a few of the very smallest fishes in the country—' something equivalent to your minnows,'" said the narrator. "And as they were going back they saw the carrot growing by the water's edge, and pulled it up to put it into the curry, and inside it was the whole fleet. After they got home the giant threw the fish and the carrot into the pot in order to boil them, when the fleet rose out of the root to the top of the water with all the men in it. 'What are those curious insects?' said the giant, peering down into the pot." Then came a good deal more, which the narrator had forgotten. "The men tried to shout to the giant and tell him what it was that they wanted, but their voices were too weak, and he could not hear a word they said. At length he lifted them up to his ear in his hand, and a whole boat's crew marched in at the hole and went ever such a long way up inside, and then they all shouted together and told him that they had come from their king to ask him for a hair of his head. So at last he was able to hear what even then seemed to him only a whisper. Unlike his kind, the giant was apparently as good-natured as he was big—he gave them the hair, lifted them back to the sea, where the hair, when put on board the fleet, nearly sank it, 'after which he puffed out his cheeks and gave a tremendous blow, which carried the fleet straight home, hundreds of miles, at one go!'"

That milk which stands too long makes bitter butter.

A BOTTLE OF WHISKY.

Its Travels Among the Ice Fields in Search of Arctic Heroes.

On the 4th of February, 1882, Lieutenant Schuetze, started to the Lena in search of De Long and his comrades. Just before his departure several of his friends met in the paymaster's office, 29 Broadway, New York, to bid him godspeed on his journey. One of them, Henry C. Ellis, of New York, presented him with a bottle of brandy and a bottle of whisky for his cold journey. Then Ellis handed Schuetze a bottle of fine whisky and said:

'I want you to take this to my old shipmate and friend, George Melville."

Melville was already in Russia on his way to the Lena on the same errand as Schuetze, and it was very probable that they would meet in the Arctic regions. In the presence of half a dozen witnesses the bottle was sealed and labeled to protect Schuetze from temptation, and to bear to Melville the names of the friends who had sent it.

On Monday, March the 20th, Schuetze and Harber, whom he had joined in London, left Irkutsk to proceed on their mission. They met Melville between Irkutsk and Yakutsk. When their friends saw this statement in the New York papers they discussed the probable fate of the bottle of whisky and the slim chance that Melville had ever seen it. It was unanimously agreed that long before they had met Melville, Shuetze and Harber, had in all probability broken the seal and devoted the contents to—the cause of science.

On February 20th, 1883, over a year after their departure, Schuetze and Harber returned to America on the Frisia. A few days after their return Mr. Ellis, who was then in Florida, received a letter from Melville, who had returned, saying: "I am in receipt of the bottle of whisky you sent to Siberia for me. Schuetze, true to his trust, delivered the bottle containing the original whisky to me aboard of the Frisia immediately on his return home."

Ellis was still skeptical on one point. It was evident that Schuetze had delivered the original bottle, filled with some sort of whisky, but he had no idea that it was the fluid he had sent to Melville. One month later Melville, Schuetze and Harber met in Ellis' office in New York. The bottle was produced, and beyond doubt it had never been disturbed. The seal and label were intact. Schuetze then loomed up as a hero before his friends. He had carried that bottle six thousand miles by sea, over fifteen thousand miles by rail and sledge that he might deliver it intact to Melville.

What should be the fate of this already historic bottle of whisky? Melville suggested that it be sent to the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Ellis, a moment later, made a suggestion which was at once adopted. It was that Melville should take the bottle with him on the Greely relief expedition and that if Greely were found Melville should draw the cork and give Greely a dram to warm up his frozen heart.

Again the bottle started on its travels. At last Greely was found, but the poor fellow was so near to death's door that it was many weeks before he could hear anything of home or friends. When, at last, Melville could have an old-time chat with him, the bottle of whisky was produced and its history related. It brought a smile and then a tear from the Arctic hero in appreciation of the thoughtfulness of his far away friends. Schuetze proposed to draw the cork.

"Stop," said Greely, "if that bottle is mine I want to keep it until my youngest daughter is married. Then I will open it and drink to the health and memory of the friends who started it on its remarkable career."

The bottle was then and there enclosed in a second covering over the original wrapper. On the outside the main facts of its history were recorded. When Greely reached New York he placed the bottle in a safe deposit vault, and there it is now.

As the younges: Miss Greely is yet a mere child, the prospective bouquet of that bottle of whisky when it is opened is enough to torment the dreams of an epicure.

A Gross Breach of Etiquette.

"Never touch a flower with your nose when you inhale its perfume," said a gentlewoman the other day in my hearing to her little daughter. This lesson in the proprieties is one which all mothers might well impress upon their children. Among the ruling classes in China, I am told, it is considered a gross breach of etiquette, to bury the nose in the buds and blossoms of a bouquet. Surely, from an aesthetic point of view, any such practice is to be reprobated.

Who has not smiled at the appearance of those ardent lovers of the "stars of earth" who, for example thrust their nasal organs deep down amid the perfume-laden lilies, and after many long-drawn inhalations raise their face all golden with the pollen of the desecrated broom. To treat in this way flowers that are intended for another seems almost a sacrilege. To say nothing of the injury done to the petals by such an invasion, there is something distasteful to sensitive persons in having their bouquets brought into such close contact with the "human face," no matter how "divine" it may be. The enjoyment of the perfume of flowers is keener and more refined when the fragrance is inhaled without touching the blossom

Content is better than money, and just about as scarce.

The weather service of Great Britain appears to be in an unsatisfactory condition. Statistics obtained by the House of Lords show that during a period of ten years 120 unpredicted storms visited British coast, or an average of one storm a month.

Wollney considers that the results obtained by Schlosing, Muntz, Gilbert, Warrington and others place it beyond all doubt that the changes which the humous matter of soils undergoes are almost exclusively connected with the vital activity of microbia.

A Song and a Prayer.

A song for the girl we love—
God love her!
A song for the eyes with their tender wile,
And the fragrant mouth with its melting smile,
The rich brown tresses uncontrolled,
That clasp her neck with their tenderest hold,
And the blossom lips, and the dainty chin,
And the lily hand that we try to win.
The girl we love—
God love her!

A prayer for the girl we loved—
God loved her!
A prayer for the eyes of faded light,
And the cheek whose red rose waned to white,
And the quiet brow with its shadow and gleam,
And the lashes drooped in a long deep dream,
And the small hands crossed for the churchyard rest
And the flowers dead in her swset dead breast,
The girl we loved—
God loved her!

CLEOPATRA."

A short time since the London *Telegraph* which is always saying something to get somebody into trouble, published an article relative to the engrossing partiality which the domestic cat feels for its home, its vehement yearning to return thither when circumstances over which he has no control have resulted in its transfer to unfamiliar localities, and all that sort of thing, winding up by giving an interesting account of how certain Dutch naturalists had utilized Grmalkin as a letter-carrier—made a sort of carrier-pigeon of the cat in fact. Of thirty-seven cats carried miles from their native village and turned loose with letters tied around their necks not one failed to get back to the starting point in time.

Well, young Mr. Tillinghast, out on West Hill, read this article, and a romantic conception occurred to him right on the spot. While he was burning a limited quantity of old Judge Diffenbaugh's gas and just ruining Miss Diffenbaugh's bangs that evening, he told Miss Diffenbaugh all about it. Happy scheme! born of love's emergencies. Mr. Tillinghast would carry Elfrida's beloved Maltese home with him that night. The next evening, when the stars were shining and the presence of the old Judge, returned from circuit, forbade Clarence about the premises, the Maltese home returning would bear, bound to its neck by a silken cord, a memorandum of Clarence, his undying affection, and one thing and another.

Clarence loved the Maltese for its mistress's sake; but it just called for all the love he had in the warehouse before he got it home. The Maltese was one of the fiery, untamed Ukraine breed; blue as smoke, with a tail like a second-growth bologna sausage, and it weighed about twenty-three pounds. Its name was Cleopatra It was really a Mark Antony cat, but Miss Diffenbaugh called it Cleopatra because it was a pretty name. You never can tell whether a cat has a right to vote or not by the name a girl gives it.

Mr. Tillinghast tucked the cat under his coat as well as he could, but the cat stuck out fore and aft. Vainly he struggled with it, bowsprit or spanker would stand out in spite of him. And when he was about half way home he met a group of friends, ladies and gentlemen, returning from some festive and expensive ice cream saloon. They accosted him, and he had let go with one hand to lift his hat, and as he did so Cleopatra got his head out and yelled for fresh air in a tone that blighted the lilacs and threw one of the ladies into hysterics. Appalled by the fearful sound and its terrible consequence, Mr. Tillinghast was hurrying on, when one of the gentlemen collared him and told him that in his opinion it was a very brutal, cowardly trick, and one that no gentleman would be guilty of, and he believed Mr. Tillinghast never would have done it had he had not been intoxicated, and he would expect an explanation and apology from him when he was sober.

Greatly depressed in spirit, Mr. Tillinghast pursued his homeward way, Cleopatra occasionally clawing his ribs in a manner that indicated an early grave. Often the erratic eccentricities of Cleopatra compelled the young man to weep aloud, but they reached home at last. Cleopatra curled up on the foot of the bed and purred himself to sleep with the calm content of a cat that had made a substantial lunch off the human ribs, and Mr. Tillinghast sat up the greater part of the night writing a letter full of poetry, and bathing his lacerated body.

Next evening he made ready to send his messenger home. In order to increase the cat's "vehement yearning" to return home, Mr. Tillinghast had fed it nothing during the day, and Cleopatra, in the frenzy of hunger, had chased imaginary rats about that room until there wasn't left in it a piece of fragile furniture to break again. The only thing that wasn't scratched was the ceiling, and the only thing that wasn't broken was the hammer.

"If," said Mr. Tillinghast, holding his lacerated hands in a bath of water and soda, after tying his letter carefully around Cleopatra's neck with a blue ribbon, "if your 'yearning' to return home is one-half so vehement as mine is to have you return thither, you will be in the lap of your angelic mistress before I can close this door again. Go, messenger of a love that is deep as the sea and deathless as eternity, go, tell the heart that holds my own that pens of fire could not write on the scrolls of infinity one-half my love."

And so he opened the door. Cleopatra went out into the gloaming with the air of a cat who was just going to say something like that anyhow when he suggested it. Mr. Tillinghast did not appear to notice this peculiar expression on Cleopatra's countenance. He was looking at the sky.

"The stars are shining," he said, "she is looking for my message and she is thinking of me."

And Miss Diffenbaugh?"

She was sitting in her lonely bower, looking out into the star-lit night, saying, "His messenger with feet of silence, is even now on its way to tell me he loves me yet. I feel his presence near me."

In the meantime Cleopatra was carrying out his contract after the approved manner of a veteran Star route contractor, He got along very well for a quarter of a mile, and was making pretty good time, when, while streaking down a lonesome alley, he suddenly paused and said:

"I hope to die if I don't smell fish."

And while he was exploring the ash pile, he was suddenly accosted by a lonesome-looking cat on the woodshed.

"Say, old indigo blue, shinney on your side!"

"Watchugivinus?" growled Cleopatra, glancing up just long enough from an old mackerel to take the woodshedder's measure.

The woodshedder, being on his own premises, made a violent effort to restrain his wrath, but he came down to the ash-pile and said, in a voice that meant business:

"I'll trouble you for that fish, if you please."

"All right," said Cleopatra, "I'll leave you the bones when I'm through with it."

The strange cat reached out to take the savory fish and Cleopatra smote him. In less time than it takes to tell it, he stood that cat in the corner of the fence and wiped enough hair off him to stuff a sofa cushion. And as the wailing cat dragged his lacerated body down the drain, Cleopatra resumed his fish, remarking, as he dodged a passing blacking brush, that he believed, as long as he was out, he'd sit up a little while and have some fun with the boys.

And he had it. He went down the alleys and danced to everything he met. He nearly tore the ear off a smart kitten that got up on a woodpile and sassed him and asked him "where he picked up that paper collar." He prowled through back yards, and he almost horrified the life out of a most highly respectable elderly tortoise-shelled tabby, sitting in the kitchen window, by creeping up close under the window, and roaring out to know if "she danced the lancers." He scalped a harmless Mexican dog all the way down its bare back, in six red, raw lines, and shouted after the anguish stricken animal to "run home and put on his hair!" He was hit once by a kerosene torch that perfumed up like a political torchlight procession, and he crawled through an old drain pipe back of the soap works, and came out smelling worse than an Indian pic-nic. At last he heard music over in "Stony-Lonesome," and went there and found the boys were having a little dance, and the first thing he did when he went was to spit at the barkeeper and slap a one-eyed cat from Hibernia.

"Pile onto me by the thousands!" he yelled. "I've got just one more eye than I want to take home!"

And they didn't wait for a second invitation. They piled onto him then and there, and the babbling brook that prattles through the rocks of Stony-Lonesome, when it heard the wild, unearthly clamor, turned back and ran up hill, and in dumb terror watched the circling clouds of misty hair drifting about in the valley below.

In Judge Diffenbaugh's hospitable parlors his chosen friends lingered, though the hour was late. At the piano Miss Diffenbaugh dreamily wandered through the entrancing numbers of "Schubert's Cradle Song." There was a familiar voice at the gate that made her heart beat wildly. The voice came across the lawn. It was Cleopatra. And this was what he was saying:

"Hoop-pee! I can lick the first bloody brindle son of a rat-catcher that ever climbed a fence! Whoop! I'm the old he-Bashi Bazouk from Angular street, an' don't you forfurgiz it—don you furgizit! Dance to me, somebody! I only weigh a pound!" And that apparition—that mockery of a respectable, home-bred cat—strode into Judge Diffenbaugh's parlor, and everybody climbed on the tables and chairs. Miss Diffenbaugh fainted. The old Judge swore, Cleopatra laughed sardonically, and remarked that "he'd been out all night, and he was gettin' to be a big boy now." His hair was mainly gone, and what he had left was not combed. His face was scratched. One eye was closed. His ears hung loose and limp. He hiccuped in his speech, and tried to sing "Old Oaken Bucket." Around his neck still clung the blue ribbon and a letter, crumpled, torn, stained, unsavory. The Judge received the letter with a pair of tongs, and Cleopatra was banished to the barn, which the shrieking rats deserted forever when they saw him come in. Order was then restored in the parlor, and the Judge read the letter to himself.

He did not divulge the contents.

Terrified guests thought, and still think, that it was a Nihilist warning.

The Judge did not show the letter to his daughter.

He simply told her that if ever that infinite ass, young what's-his-name, came rouud that house again he would pulverize his brainless carcass with the lawn mower.

Mr. Tillinghast still lives a blighted, despairing life. He has gone out of the mail service, and leaves all experiments in Star routes to other parties.

A Substitute for Coal.

The Russian oil field promises to be much more extensive than ours, and the supply more enduring than that derived from the wells in this country. Russian oil, at the wells, is worth about 18 cents per barrel, and yields under ordinary refining processes only about 30 per cent. of illuminating oil. But the heavy, non-explosive, lubricating oil that remains after the process of distillation is perhaps the cheapest and best fuel in the world. The steam cars and steamships of southern Russia use it exclusively, and it is finding its way into use in the steam craft of other countries going and coming from ports in the Black sea and the Mediterranian. It is cheaper than coal, it does not occupy one-fifth of the room, and will soon be esteemed a neccsity for steamers making long voyages, which are obliged to carry so much coal they have little room for freight.

To bring forward the bad actions of others to excuse our own is like washing ourselves in mud.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Uncle Sam's Income and What He Does With It.

The Treasury Deparment was created by the First Congress during its session in 1789, at Philadelphia. When the Capital was removed to Washington in 1800, a small wooden building was erected for the Treasury, but this was burned, along with all the other public buildings, by the British in 1814. Another building soon after erected was destroyed by fire in 1833, whereupon the present structure was undertaken. It was first proposed to locate the new building near where the Interior Department and Postoffice buildings are, leaving the White House in unobstructed view from the Capitol, but the story is that President Jackson became impatient at the delay in selecting the site, and, walking over the ground one morning, planted his cane on the spot where the northeastern corner of the buiding now is, said: "Here, right here, I want the corner stone laid;" and there it was laid, breaking the continuity of Pennsylvania avenue, and shutting out the sight of Capitol Hill from the windows of the Executive Mansion. The building was completed in 1841. It was constructed of Virginia freestone. Fourteen years later it was found necessary to make additions, and these extensions, which were constructed of Maine granite, were completed in 1869. Up to this time the total cost of the building was a little less than $7,000,000, but since then large sums have been expended in alterations and interior decorations. It is of the Grecian style of architecture, with modifications, and while not as handsome as some of the other government buildings, has a substantial appearance as though it had come to stay. Covering a whole square of ground, with three stories and a deep rustic basement full of vaults, it would seem that this building should be large enough for any possible business of the Department, but already it is so crowded that several bureaus are provided for elsewhere, and if the financial interests of Uncle Sam continue to increase as they have during the past fifteen years, another building will be required before many years. There are two hundred rooms in the building, exclusive of the basement, and many of them are spacious and well furnished—especially those occupied by the principal officials. But a report just made by the Chief Clerk Yeomans speaks badly of its present sanitary condition, in respect to sewer pipes beneath the corridors.

An enumeration of the various subdivisions of the Treasury Department will convey some idea of the vast machinery under the supervision of the Secretary and the tremendous amount of labor that official must perform to fully hold in hand the affairs of his great office. The principal divisions are: The offices of the First Comptroller and Second Comptroller, the Commissioner of Customs, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Treasurer of the United States, the Register of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Director of the Mint, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Auditors. Then there are the offices of the Supervising Architect, who has charge of the erection of public buildings throughout the country, the Light House Board, the Bureau of Statistics, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Life Saving Service, the Secret Service, the Coast Service, the Revenue Cutter and Marine Hospital Service and the Steamboat Inspection Service. Some of these sub-departments are very large and important. Attached to the Secretary's office proper, which is in one sense independent of the others, though over them all are two assistant secretaries, a chief clerk, a stenographer, several chiefs of divisions, and a force of one hundred and thirty clerks.

While the Secretary of the Treasury is the head over all the affairs of that department, and the revenues of the government are under the control of Congress, not one dollar of which can be paid out except by authority of that body, there is still one official connected with the department who is generally called "the Autocrat of the Treasury." The First Comptroller is that official. He countersigns all warrants for the payment of money and the Treasurer will honor no draft that does not bear his signature. He decides every matter of payment, and even if a claim has been passed by a department of the government, the claimant, even were he the President himself, cannot receive the money unless the First Comptroller is first satisfied that the claim is correct. This official was created in the early days of the Treasury Department as a check upon the auditor of claims, and he has been given additional power from time to time by acts of Congress until he is practically supreme as a negative power. He can reverse the decision of any official, and even refuse his signature to a warrant signed by the President or Secretary of the Treasury. There is no appeal from his decision except to the courts. He cannot order payments not authorized by appropriation and drawn through the regular channels, but he can stand before the money vaults and allow only what he thinks proper to be paid out of them. It will therefore be seen that a chuckle-headed stickler might make a good deal of trouble in this position, and the only recourse would be the President's power of removal.

TOILING TOYMAKERS.

Life Among Ingenious Artisans of the Thuringian Forest.

A half day's journey from Heidelburg brings the traveler into a region as full of quaint interest and strange sights as any in Germany, the land of toys, the Sonneburg district of the Thuringian forest. This world apart in the universe of industry is known very well, indeed, to a certain class of Americans, the toy importers, better than to the importers of any other nation.

As long ago as 1876 we Americans bought in this small forest-nest toys to the value of nearly $500,000, and in 1880 our purchases had incrased to nearly $1,000,000, and yet how few of us, when we buy a crying doll for a Christmas present, a wooly dog, a nodding dunky, a "farm-yard," or any of the thousand toys made of wood, papier mache, or wax think of the strange little world among the Thuringian hills whence our familiar objects come.

The merchants are said to have no love for their business whatever, the manufacturers are conservative beyond belief and the workingmen have no money with which to experiment. There is no industrial museum in the district and the manufacturers oppose the foundation of one because each is afraid the other may appropriate his models. The solitary manufacturer who has patented a toy or two and proposed some wholesale improvements of technique is so cordially hated that he employs a private watchman for his establishment and does not venture out alone at night. Yet within the narrow limits of its method of production Sonneburg has the most marvelous array of varied toys. Thus there are sample rooms with 12,000 to 18,000 sample toys, and many a Sonneburg drummer carries in his books 3,000 to 4,000 pictures and photographs of the productions of his firm or firms.

The workers are of two sorts, the factory hands and the "masters," who work at home with the help of an employe or two and of their own families. The position of the master varies little from that of the other workmen. The master occupies a cottage and has a potato patch on the steep, stony hillside. But the cottage and potato patch are usually heavily mortgaged and in order to pay interest and taxes the family usually rent the best rooms and live in the most wretched closet-like dens. The quarter of Sonnoberg where the workers live is the oldest of the city. After the Russites had destroyed the city the inhabitants are said to have taken refuge in the Grunthal, a long gorge under the protection of the castle. Shut in by steep hillsides the Grunthal affords scarcely room enough for two narrow rows of houses, so that many of them are built directly into the hillside. The dwelling usually consists of a sleeping and living room, both low-ceiled, and heated winter and summer, in order to dry the toys which stand about the stove upon shelves and boards. The living room, at once kitchen, workshop and nursery, is usually light.

But the sleeping room is rarely ventilable and still more rarely ventilated. It containg exactly room enough for two or three beds so close together that no one can pass between them. At night the occupant of the furthest must climb over the intervening ones. Here two, three or four persons occupy each bed. The poverty and crowding are horrible, the want of dwellings increasing as the factory system draws more and more hands to the town. And these pens are expensive, too; the most wretched of them, with but one habitable room, costs from 60 to 80 marks, and for the usual sleeping and living room together, the workman pays 80 to 150 marks. The cleanliness of such dwellings may be readily imagined. The week's sweeping and scrubbing is confined to Saturday afternoon, when the wares are packed ready to be taken to the merchants. The sleeping room rarely shares the benefit of the scrubbing.

The food of these unfortunates consists of potatoes eaten in the morning with a cup of chicory, and as lunch with bread. For dinner, potatoes with a herring or some fat from the butcher. The poorest of all go without herring and take the salt liquor in which it was packed. Meat is seldom eaten. In the Grunthal, where population isthickest, there are few butchers, and these few find no custom. Down below in the town of Sonneberg itself the butchers live near together and kill much and often. At 4 o'clock coffee is taken or the water in which the butcher has boiled sausage, which these unfortunates call sausage soup. This they get for nothing, or almost nothing, and they cut slices of potato into it.

After the Leipsic autumn fair when the urgent orders come and American telegrams for Christmas goods literally chase each other along the cables, every human being who can be set at work is pressed into the service of the toy industry. Whole families work all through the night, and the heat and dust and foul air must have been felt to be appreciated, which reign supreme here when the fire is kept burning day and night to dry the wares, where a dozen human beings crouch in a low-ceiled pen, and at night a cheap petroleum lamp adds its fumes to the whole.

The consequences of such a way of living are inevitable. In spite of pure forest air that pours down from the heights through every lane and byway, these unhappy people are pale and feeble; they stoop and cough, have flat narrow chests and are small of stature. Such is the race of toymakers in the Thuringian forest.

A New Story of Daniel Webster.

On one occasion some Boston friends sent him an enormous sized plow to use on his place. Webster gave out word that on a certain day it would be christened. The day arrived, and the surrounding farmers for miles came in to witness the event. A dozen teams with aristocratic occupants came down from Boston. It was expected by every one that Webster would make a great speech on the occasion, reviewing the history of farming back to the time when Cincinnatus abdicated the most mighty throne in the world to cultivate turnips and cabbages in his Roman garden. The plow was brought and ten yokes of splendid oxen hitched in front. More than 200 people stood around on the tiptoe of expectation. Soon Webster made his appearance. He had been calling spirits from the vasty deep, and his gait was somewhat uncertain. Seizing the plow handles and spreading his feet he yelled out to the driver in his deep bass voice.

"Are you all ready, Mr. Wright?"

"All ready, Mr, Webster," was the reply, meaning of course for his speech.

Webster straightened himself up by a mighty effort and shouted:

"Then let her rip!"

The whole crowd dropped to the ground and roared with laughter, while Webster with his big plow proceeded to rip up the soil.

The same love that He had to thee when he gave thee to his Son, the same love he has to thee now—infinite, unchangeable.

Before Vera Cruz.

At a reception in Washington, General Van Vliet told an interesting story in connection with his experience in the campaign before Vera Cruz. "Before telling you," he said, "of the investment and capture of Vera Cruz, I want to refer to two cases of presentiment which came under my observat ion abou that time. On the night bef ore the firs battle of Monterey we were gathered around our camp-fires, laughing and chatting as soldiers usually do, when one of our number, Captain McKavit, was noticed to be in a very serious mood. We wanted to know the cause of his silence and he told us he had a presentiment or a firm conviction that he would be killed the next day. We tried in vain to laugh him out of the idea. He returned to his tent and wrote letters and arranged his affairs. The next morning we were under the fire of the enemy's batteries. In taking our position we had to march by the flank. I had command of the left company in our battalion and Captain McKavit commanded the right company, his regiment, the Eighth Infantry, thereby separating us about thirty yards. Presently I heard a ball pass through the ranks in rear of me. I thought at once that McKavit was hit. The next moment an aide-de-camp rode up to General Worth and, saluting, said: "General, Captain McKavit is killed." A solid shot had killed him and his orderly sergeant who marched by his side.

"The second presentiment was my own. On our way to join General Scott in his attack on Vera Cruz our command was exposed while in camp at the mouth of the Rio Grande to one of those fierce northers which sweep the Gulf of Mexico in winter. I contracted a slight rheumatism, which settled in my breast, causing a severe pain in a spot about the size of a dollar. Before going into the next battle I had a firm conviction that I would be shot in that spot. We were under fire for twelve days, and I forgot all about my presentiment and was not hit except in the sole of my boot, about as far as possible from the spot where I expected to receive my death wound."

General Van Vliet told another interesting incident. "Just after the firing began," said he, "Major John R. Vinton came along and remarked to me that he was going to the left to see if I had the range. He soon returned, and, standing in the midst of my men, was telling me my range was good, when a 64-pounder Paison shell struck the crest of the parapet. The major saw it, and bent forward as if to avoid it. It struck the ground at his feet and he fell backward perfectly dead. He was taken immediately to the magazine, and when he was examined by the doctor it was found that the shell had simply grazed him, the only evidence of its proximity was the blood which flowed from his ears apd nostrils. Owing to a defective fuse, the shell which killed him, and which contained 326 musket balls, did not explode."

Bits of Practical Information.

Drain pipes and places that are sour or impure may be cleaned with lime water or carbolic acid.

Oil of lavender will drive away flies.

Grained wood should be washed with cold tea.

If a bedstead creaks at each movement of the sleeper, remove the slats and wrap the end of each in old newspapers. This will prove a complete silencer.

Carpets should be thoroughly beaten on the wrong side first, and then on the right side, after which spots may be removed by the use of ox-gall or ammonia and water.

Cayenne pepper blown into the cracks where ants congregate will drive them away. The same remedy is also good for mice.

If gilt frames, when new, are covered with a coat of white varnish, all specks can then be washed off with water without harm.

Strong brine may be used to advantage in washing bedsteads. Hot alum water is also good for this purpose.

If the wall about the stove has been smoked by the stove, cover the black patches with gum-shellac and they will not strike through either paint or kalsomine.

Heliebore sprinkled on the floor at night destroys cockroaches. They eat it and are poisoned.

Mortar and paint may be removed from window-glass with hot, sharp vinegar.

Furniture needs cleaning as much as other woodwork. It may be washed with warm soapsuds quickly, wiped dry, and then rubbed with an oily cloth. To polish it rub with rotten stone and sweet oil and polish with chamois skin.

When hard finished walls have been kalsomined the soiled coats should be washed or scraped off before a new one is put on, This is the most disagreeable part of the process. The furniture should be covered, as the lime makes spots that are removed with difficulty, especially upon black walnut.

Remove flowerpot stains from window sills by rubbing with fine wood ashes, and rinse with clean water.

Cold cream, which easily becomes rancid, may be preserved by the addition of a small amount of salicylic acid.

A medical journal says that in carrying children in the arms care should be taken not to carry them habitually on the same side, as this tends to make them one-sided.

A good fingernail polish is pure oxide of tin, tinted with carmine and perfumed to suit. Apply by rubbing on the nail either with a finger or a nail polisher covered with leather.

Welsh-Americans.

The Welshmen have begun to realize that they are not getting as much credit for their patriotic services as they have deserved. They remind us that of fifty-five signers of the Declaration of Independence seventeen were Welshmen either by birth or lineage. Moreover, fourteen generals, one colonel, six captains, and one lieutenant in the revolutionary war were Welshmen.

It is common for those who are farthest from God to boast themselves most of living near the church.

An American Bark's Fate.

Captain C. R. Averill, of the American bark Surprise, which was looted and burned last November on the coast of Madagascar, has just arrived at New York, He said, in speaking of the affair, that it occurred while the bark was aground in the Mozambique channel. The captain and his daughter were pulling about in a small boat, and the crew were in other small boats. The natives were about them, but made no hostile demonstrations. The captain goes on to say: "Suddenly they entirely surrounded us to the number of 25 or 30 canoes, with three or four natives in each, armed with guns and spears. Flourishing their spears they jumped into my boat like a band of wild savages, sinking her to her thwarts and instantly stripping everything from her that they saw. They seized in the most violent way the oil coat and shawl from my daughter's back and plundered us of all our property. They left the provisions and water in the big boat, but carried off the compass, chronometer and nautical instruments. Fortunately I succeeded in snatching from the hand of one of the savages my chart of the coast, and that was all. They then betook themselves to their canoes and allowed us to proceed on our journey south. We were happy to get off with our lives from such a piratical crew.

"On the following day, November 23, we reached Tullear Bay and ran alongside a French bark, called the Notre Dame de la Garde, Captain Bellard, who received us on board, treated us with great consideration and kindly gave us a dinner, afterward sending us ashore in his boat, He gave us an introduction to his agents, who afterward introduced to the agents of Messrs. H. & T. McCubbin of Natal, coast traders. With them I soon made arrangements to assist me and provide provisions for the crew, who were sent on to Nos Vey in our boats in charge of the mate to await passage to Natal by Messrs. McCubbin's vessels, it being the most certain conveyance to the coast of Africa.

"Leaving my daughter at Tullear, I returned to the vessel in company with James Oman, chief agent of Messrs McCubbin, taking with me one of my men to act as a watchman should occasion require. Reaching the wreck on the evening of the 24th, too late to do anything, we came to anchor. On the following morning we tried to board the wreck, but could not do so on account of the sea, which was breaking over the rail; but had we been able to board her it would have been of no use, as the natives would not have allowed us to take anything away without force. In my absence they had taken out a portion of the cargo of oil, stripped off the metal, cut the sail and rigging all in pieces to make a division of the spoils, and finally burned the hull to the water's edge. Plundering the boats while afloat is an undoubted act of piracy. Even the natives themselves and many of the chiefs know that this is against the law of their country." The captain will ask the government to help him secure redress from the Malagassy government, which he holds responsible.

What Dreams May Mean.

Abyss.—Indicates that you are to fall into one, or undergo danger or hardship.

Alms.—To deny shows want, misery. To give, joy and long life.

Agony.—Loss of inheritance.

Angel.—To see one is good. To speak to one is evil.

Apples.—Betokens long life, success, faithfulness in your lover.

Anchor,—denotes some good and unexpected news.

Ascend.—Toward the sky is favorable, if clouds appear bright.

Arrow.—To see them denotes speedy disgust.

Bagpipe.—To play upon one, trouble, contention, etc.

Ball.—Being there. Joy, pleasure, recreation and success.

Balloon.—Exaltation of short duration.

Biscuif.—Making them, contentment.

Bridge.—Crossing one is a good omen. Denotes prosperity and success in love.

Bed-Bugs.—Denotes strife and quarrels.

Bouquet.—Momentary joy and satisfaction.

Beard.—Large one, complete success in all undertakings.

Bed.—To see one, security; if alone in one, peril.

Bees.—To see them, gain and profit.

Bells.—If ringing, sign of wedding; if tolling, bad news.

Birds.—Seeing them, tattling and lawsuits.

Bulls.—If pursued by one, denotes injurious reports about character.

Beans.—If eating them, signifies trouble and dissensions.

Bonnet,—For a maiden to dream of a new bonnet gives promise of a new lover.

Friday.

Persons who have a superstitious dread of Friday will not be pleased to learn that this a thoroughly Friday year. It came in on Friday, will go out on Friday, and will have fifty-three Fridays. There are four months in the year that have five Fridays each; changes of the moon occur five times on a Friday, and the longest and shortest day of the year each falls on a Friday." This mixes up the Friday business inextricably. If the year is a lucky one, then Friday is a lucky day, because it brought in the year, but it is also an unlucky day because it takes it away; and vice versa if it is an unlucky year. But all this array of Fridays will not frighten anybody, and Congressmen will still play poker, if nobody wins but the "kitty."

—A stylish house dress is made of silk and jetted grenadine. The skirt has a plain front, bordered with a tiny plaiting. The overdress very full on the right, is arranged in a graceful looping on the left, a panel of beaded grenadine finishing the left of the front. The back of skirt in full box plaits. The bodice has braces of jet notched and finished with a jet tassel on each side at bust line, the jet bands opening at waist line and edging the basque as well.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

CENTRE HALL, PA., MAY 5, 1880.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions.
One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.
☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium on $2 in advance.

In Our New Quarters.
China. Glass. China.
Our new Art Department attracts more attention, in its incomplete condition, than we had thought. Choicest articles from all countries and at lowest prices, consistant with the class of goods.
Presents for Weddings and Anniversaries—we carry a most elegant assortment.
We only ask you to inspect our line of China, Glass and Porcelain. We are positive you will not regret it.
Merchants' Place, Bellefonte.
D. GARMAN & SON.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Farmers in Miles township have commenced planting corn.

——Don't be a clam—no, and don't be a small potato, nor an old fogy either.

——Headquarters for new goods, prices low—J. D. Long & Son, Spring Mills.

——Work has commenced on the Buffalo Run road.

——Bargains at the new store of Dale & Co. Give them a call and see their stock and prices.

——Farmers will find it to their interest to call at Dale & Co's new store before selling their produce.

——Some fine specimens of workmanship can be seen at the marble yard in rear of bank.

——Solt has his wire slat fence machine at work. The fence seems to strike all favorably who see it.

—Weather was cool Friday to Monday. Monday morning light frosts were reported in several localities.

DR. J. R. G. ALLISON, formerly of Nittany, has located at Spring Mills. Office opposite post-office. 2

——Good assortment of bird cages for sale at Murray's drug store. tf

——Aaron Harters' new house at the station is up, and will be ready for occupancy before harvest.

——A. S. Kerlin is having one of the finest homes in this place—he leaves nothing undone to make it so.

——A. S. Kerlin is absent on business and will remain away some three weeks yet, nevertheless his improvements here will go on all the same.

——Fish of every kind and for everybody, at Wolf & Son's, just fresh and in season. Try 'em, they have got what you want.

——Read Deschner's new opening in room one door below Lyon's store, Bellefonte, headquarters for any goods used by hunters or fishermen.

——Lewins has a fine lot of wool and straw hats for the summer season. If you want the latest style summer hat go to the Philadelphia Branch where you can get it $1 cheaper than elsewhere.

——J. M. Furey, under W. B. Rankin, Bellefonte, was in town Saturday looking up the insurance business.

——Harry Shafer, landlord at Spring Mills, has provided himself with a fine hack for general use and cave trips in particular.

——Millheim is left dry on licenses—but she has one consolation, there is Elk creek left to fall back on in extreme cases.

——Aaronsburg is left dry, on licenses. Now let her hold a big Centennial for spite and run it without whiskey. They have good mountain water for lemonade, sure.

"Quinsy troubled me for twenty years. Since I started using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have not had an attack. The oil cures sore throat at once."—Mrs. Letta Conard, Standish, Mich.

— Our friend Bibby, of the Spring Mills hotel, is among those left in the cold on license. We are sorry—he is such a good trout fisher and should have been allowed a bottle at least. We know only one way for Bibby to get even with Judge Furst—let him beat him in catching speckled beauties in which Judge furst claims to be a star.

——Miss Fannie E. Gray, managing editress of the Bellefonte daily *News*, was married last week to Charles L. Gates, a compositor on the paper. Now keep your forms locked and make sure of good impressions. May you have plenty of pie in the cellar and no pi in the office. Our congratulations.

—— Examine our gents' fine calf kid top $3 lace and button shoes, equal to most of the $3.50 to $4 shoes; cheaper grades if desired. The finest assortment of infants' and children's shoes. Ladies' fine kid shoes in button and lace. Examine our stock and prices.—E. Graham & Son, Bellefonte. 2t

——Centre Hall has ample water for any kind of steam works, and is one of the pleasantest and most healthy towns in the state. Lots reasonable, labor cheap and material for building plenty and at prices to suit the times; has splendid water, a good newspaper, bank, half dozen stores, good schools and fine churches of half a dozen denominations. The number of fogies is few.

——Dale's new store, in the Durst building, has a general assortment of goods. All latest styles dress goods, notions, hats, boots, shoes, groceries, queensware, in fact anything usually found in a store, and at prices low as the lowest.

——At their late meeting in Osceola, the presbytery of Huntingdon directed that Rev. J. Horner Kerr should be installed as pastor of the Sinking Creek charge, May 25, at 2 p. m. To conduct these installation exercises, the following committee was appointed: The Rev. John Growley, of Lewistown, to preach; the Moderator of Presbytery, Rev. Wm. Gemmill, to preside, propound the usual constitutional questions and charge the pastor; and the Rev. Dr. Hamill to charge the people. These exercises will be held in the Centre Hill church. All are cordially invited to attend.
3t COMMITTEE.

LICENSES GRANTED.

On Thursday last Judge Furst announced in court the names of applicants for license which were granted and refused. There were some thirty applicants of which 18 received hotel licenses. The rest went away with sullen faces. Where there were complaints of violation of the liquor laws or where it was not deemed necessary to have a licensed hotel, the application was refused. The following is a list of licenses granted:

Henry Robb, Walker.
D. J. Meyer Centre Hall.
H. G Shaffer, Spring Mills.
B. Vedeffer, Snow Shoe.
J. G. Uzzle, do
John Odenkirk, Old Fort.
Wm. Parker, Philipsburg.
G B Row, do
Jas. Passmore, do
Peter Ashcroft.
E. A. Noland, Snow Shoe.
C. G. M'Millan, Bellefonte.
Em. Brown, do
W. R. Teller, do
D. Garman, do
A. Kohlbecker, Milesburg.
James A. M'Omber, Philipsburg.
J. W. Newson, Howard.

The following were refused, with reason mostly, as not necessary:

Rook, Millheim, refused.
Mr. Moyer, Rebersburg, refused as not necessary.
Mr. Bibby, Spring Mills, refused as not necessary.
Mr. Goodrich, refused.
Jef. Hayes, Rush, refused.
Mr. Taylor, refused.
Mr. Fulton, refused.
Ed. Brown, Bellefonte, refused as not necessary.
Mr. Ramsdale, refused.
Joseph Kleckner, Coburn, postponed to June.
Wm. S. Musser, Millheim, postponed to June.
John West, Philipsburg, refused.
Andrew Immel, Aaronsburg, refused.
G. Haag, Pleasant Gap, refused as not necessary, and because Hagg is a distiller and sells as such.
David Rhule, Potters Mills, refused as not necessary.
Mr. Livingston, Pine Grove Mills, refused as not necessary.
Robert Goshorn, Liberty, refused as not necessary.
Mr. Delong, refused as not necessary.
H. J. Walker, Snow Shoe, refused.
Mr. Ardry, do do
James Redding, Snow Shoe, refused as not properly kept.

The lucky ones were then asked to step into the bar, when the Judge admonished them as to their duty. They must close bars at 10 at night. Sell no liquor in bottles except to registered guests. Sell none on Sunday or to minors and intemperate persons—to all of which they were required to say "yes."

There is now no licensed house from Spring Mills to the Narrows. None in Brushvalley. None between Centre Hall and Spruce Creek. None up Bald Eagle.

——A quarter dozen narrow-minded fogies in a place will do more to keep back a town than a score of good citizens can do to keep it up with the times in progress and enterprise.

——Highest prices paid for all kinds of produce at Dale's new store. New goods received every week, to keep up with the times.

——Bartholomew's building at the station has been painted which adds to the looks of things out there.

——Harry Nevil, for stealing Wm. Colyer's horse, was sentenced to three years imprisonment. He plead guilty.

——Oh, what fine goods at Wolf's, did you ever? is a remark upon the lips of nearly every lady you meet.

——R. B. Treaster, of Centre Hill, has bought the Treaster tract, 48 acres, at $1,200.

——For cheap suits the Philad. Branch is headquarters and the goods warranted to be as represented. All kinds of men's wear, and clothing for boys, in every style.

My liver was so fearfully disordered and I felt so feeble and languid that I scarcely took interest in anything. Tried all the so-called remedies without relief until I used Parker's Tonic, which affected a permanent cure.—David Bash, Little Rock, Ark. may

——Sidney Barefoot this week takes possession of the Shaeffer book-store, along with his partner Mr. Wetzel.

——Dr. Charles Emerick, having completed his course in one of the Philadelphia medical colleges, has returned home. Whether he will put out his shingle in this place we have not learned, but wherever he does we have an idea he will prove a successful physician.

Since the above is in type we learn that Dr. Emerick will locate at Boalsburg, and probably may be found in his office at that place by the end of this week.

——There is present prospect for fruit all over the county; all trees are in blossom and if jack frost does not steal in some night and nip it in the bud there will be a good crop of fruit.

——Rye heads have been found by some a week ago, which shows how advanced vegetation is. There are some places where "old rye" could be seen at any time, but it has disappeared now for the Furst time.

——The new stock of ready-made clothing at the Philadelphia Branch is a thing not to be overlooked when you go to Bellefonte. Clothing in stacks for men and boys, preacher, farmer, laborer or lawyer, and at prices that will astonish you. Just think of buying a suit at the Philad. Branch at from $3 to $8 less than elsewhere! Why it is worth a trip to Bellefonte alone.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES
Possesses the remedial power of these two valuable specifics in their fullest degree Is prepared in a palatable form, easy tolerated by the stomach, and for delicate, sickly children, emaciation, consumption and all impoverished conditions of the blood is unequalled by any other remedy. may

BIRTHDAY.

Saturday evening was the scene of one of the most remarkable and pleasant gatherings that has assembled in Boalsburg for some time. On the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Kuhn about thirty young people of the neigborhood began to gather at their residence to celebrate 18th birthday of their son Will. It did not take long to fill the pleasant home with a crowd of most agreeable and pleasant people, who came and deposited their gifts until a very fine and valuable selection covered the table. The ladies looked beautiful and happy in their white and flowing dresses, and the gentlemen were radiant with delight. Refreshments of the first order were served which all relished, and at the close of which the young man in honor of whose birthday the assembly met, delivered, in an able and manly style, an address of welcome to his friends. The evening was, on the whole, an enjoyable occasion and will be long remembered. G. P.W.

——Decoration day in Centre Hall promises to be full of interest. The Good Templars are making arrangements for an ice cream and strawberry festival on that occasion. Center Hall will be the place to spend memororial day.

——Hud Love moves from this place to Lemont.

——Weather has been fine this week, but a few degrees cooler than last, with indications for rain.

——Anthony Carner, of Hublersburg, is in very feeble health.

——Mrs. Hubler, wife of W. C. Hubler, nee Musser, of Penn twp., died on Tuesday morning last of consumption, from which she had been ill for some time.

——Mrs. Harter, wife of Isreal Harter, died at Fulton, Ohio, suddenly on Thursday last.

——The REPORTER is under obligations to Miss Flora Neff for a basket of nice apples.

——Howard Homan has his new house in the hands of the plasterers. Howard's head seems level, he thinks he'd pay $50 if he could tap the water as handy as our town folks and let the cistern go to the dogs.

——The memorial exercises in memory of John B. Gough given by the Good Templars, Saturday evening, were quite interesting. The recitations delivered by Messrs. James Gregg, C. F. Deininger, J. W. Dinges and R. B. Wolf were well spoken. The music on the occasion was excellent.

——Bargains at Dale & Co's store, in all kinds of goods.

——Get a suit at the Philad. Branch and save money.

Spitework is out of place even in a boro' council—common sense is wanted.

THE EIGHT-HOUR ISSUE TO BE MADE NEXT MONTH.

Chicago, April 28.—The in and out freight handlers, truckers, scalers, and receivers employed in the four freight depots of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company in this city held a meeting to-night, and resolved to demand that their hours of labor be reduced from ten to eight hours without corresponding reduction in wages. A committee of three was appointed to wait upon the company's officials tomorrow and notify them that in case the demand is not complied with by noon on May 1, a strike will then be inaugurated. Should a negative answer be returned, and the three hundred men employed in the capacities named carry out their threat the result is difficult to foresee. It is claimed that persons engaged in the same occupation on other roads will make a like request.

CORD & SLAB WOOD FOR SALE.—The undersigned have at their mill near Linden Hall, 1000 cords of slab wood and 4000 cords of cord wood for sale. The slab wood can be cut to order to suit customers. Prices to suit the times. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Can make shipments in car lots to any station desired. HUYETT, LIVINGOOD & Co.,
28ap3t Linden Hall, Pa.

WANTED.—**100,000** POUNDS WOOL.—Farmers, look to you interest, we employ no agents, but will buy of you direct and pay you cash for both washed and unwashed wool.—WM. ALLISON & BRO., Potters Mills. 5may3t

THE CURTIN COMMITTEE'S WORK.

St. Louis, May 3.—The Congressional Committee sent out here to investigate labor troubles on the Southwestern system of railroads divided into sub-committees on Sunday, one of them consisting of Mr. Crain, as chairman, and Messrs. Buchanan, Parker and Outwaite, left here by special train for Parsons, Kansas; Dennison and Fort Worth, Texas; and Texarkana and Little Rock, Arkansas, where they will take testimony. The other committee, composed of Gov. Curtis Chairman, and Messrs. Stewart and Barnes, will leave to-day for Achison, Kansas City, Sedalia and Jefferson, where they will take the evidence of leading railroad men and Knights of Labor. At a late hour last night Gov. Curtin informed an Associate Press reporter that he had been in communication and negotiating with Messrs. Bailey, Hayes and Barry, members of the General Executive Committee, with the view of amicably adjusting the differences between the striking Knights and the railroad management, and that he had high hopes that his efforts would be successful. He felt quite confident, he said, that the country within one or two days would receive the gratifying intelligence that the strike has been brought to a close, and in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

LATEST NEWS.

The eight hour strike in Chicago caused a riot on Tuesday, the striking lumbermen made an attack on the police. Several persons are reported killed and wounded.

PEACE AT ST. LOUIS.

Upon request of the Curtin committee to the Gen. Ex. Board of Knights of Labor that the strike be ended on account of the suffering business interests of the country, the latter have sent a favorable reply, declaring the strike at an end, to take effect on Tuesday morning, 4.

——Wolf's new goods is attracting great attention far and near. Their stock is a splendid one especially in the line of dress goods, which embraces all in style this season in the eastern markets. Summer goods for gentlemen's wear the largest and finest assortment, of late styles, along with wool, felt and straw hats. If any lady or genteman wants anything nice, and at a bargain, call at Wolf & Son's old stand.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—One of the best 8-Horse Steam Thresher outfits in the county. Inquire of F. P. VONADA, Madisonburg, Pa. 28ap8t

——Whole pepper ground to order at Murray's drug store. tf

——Merchant tailoring at the Philadelphia Branch, and satisfaction guaranteed. An experienced head oversees this department. tf

——All the best cough drops in the market at Murray's drug store. tf

——Shoemakers—I can supply you with rubber cement for mending gum boots, etc.—J. D. Murray.

SPRING MILLS.

F. B. Jamison and family mourn the loss of their youngest child, a babe about a month old which died last week.

Dr. Allison, of Nittany, has located here, and has his office in W. A. Krise's building. He practiced for two years at Nittany, and he comes well recommended. Dr. Allison has come here with the determination to stay.

F. F. Krumrine has accepted the agency for the Walter A. Wood self-binder, the chief of binders, and will soon be visiting the farmers of our valley.

Last Saturday afternoon a young man from C. H. came down on the train to see his "dulce." As he alighted from the cars, and cast his eye over the assembled crowd, he saw the object of his affection, but imagine his surprise and chagrin when the young lady, in a voice loud enough to be heard by all present, gave him the "mitten."

The creamery excitement has all died out for the present, at least we hear nothing about it.

John Weiland, a member of the Challenge band, but now a resident of Bellefonte, paid the boys a visit lately. His health is not very good and he would like to return to this place.

A great deal of very uncomplimentary criticism is heaped upon the head of Judge Furst for his unfair dealing in the matter of granting license at this place. No more honorable and fair dealing landlord can be found in the county, I might with equal truth say in the state, than John H. Bibby. He does not drink himself and only kept a bar attached to the hotel because the majority of his customers demanded it. Against his successful competitor, H. G. Shafer, nothing either can be said, but it was an act of gross injustice to grant the one license and not the other. Both should have received license or neither. The majority of our citizens, however, would have been better pleased had no license been granted. O.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Whereas, In the wisdom and providence of God death has again crossed our threshhold and removed from our Lodge P. G., J. G. Sankey, in whom we recognized a beloved, affectionate and considerate brother, a kind and loving husband and father and a faithful friend, be it therefore—

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of that supreme and over-ruling Providence that dictates and controls the destinies of His people so as to subserve His divine purpose and promote their spiritual good.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family, and in a special manner to the distressed and sorrowing widow, the most cordial and tender sympathies of the Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. O. F.

Resolved, That the charter be draped and that the brethren wear the usual badge of mourning for a period of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family with the assurance of our fraternal sympathies, confident that "He who doeth all things well" will comfort and console them in this their sad hour of affliction, realizing that he is abundantly able and willing to supply their spiritual and temporal needs.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the county papers for publication.

W. P. SHOOP,
B. D. BRISBIN,
C. W. BOLLINGER,
Committee.

Farmers of Centre county allow me to say to al who want to buy a self-binder, a front or rear cut mower, a self-rake, do not buy until you see the Johnston Binder, Mower and Self-Rake, which stand in the front rank wherever I have sold them. I can guarantee them to have more good points, quiet running, for lightness of draft, easier to handle all the leavers than any other binder sold in the county. I say buy a Johnson machine whichever one it may be and it will convince you that my statement above is not a false one. The Johnston machines recommend and talk for themselves once they get a trial in the field. Farmers wishing to see a Johnston Binder and latest improvements, can see one set up in my barn at Centre Hill, one at old Jacob Raup's, about two miles above State College; one in Brush Valley, one mile east of Rebersburg, at Austin Gramleys. Farmers, go and see the Johnston Binder before buying, and you will see one of the best constructed binders in the market. The knotter is one of the finest you have ever seen. It has but one steel spring and has a double disk and cord holder. The binder attachment can be folded up so a 5-foot binder can pass through a pair of bars 9 ft. 10 in. and 6-foot binder through a 10 ft. 10 in. bar. This is more convenient than to load a binder on a truck to get into your fields. Buy a Johntson binder or mower and you will find many more conveniences which I have said nothing about, but you will find it so once you will work with one.

I will here say I have contracted and handled the following farm implements: The Superior grain drill, which is one of the finest arranged drills in the market; has no gear wheels to change; drives from either wheel with a rachet like a reaper. I also sell one of the finest and easiest Hand-dump Rakes in market; try one and you will admit to this fact. I also sell the Bullard Hay Tedder, the only one built that has a fork outside of the wheels, so that the wheels do not run over the spread grass once it is tedded up. I also have the agency for the Empire Steam Engine and Thresher, which all farmers know is one of the best machines in the county. I also have the agency for the Hench Cultivators which need no recommendation. It is known as one of the best cultivators, with Corn Planter and Fertilizer attachments, in the county. I also have the agency for the Conkling Wagons, my territory including Harris, Potter, Gregg, Miles, Penn and Haines townships. The Conkling stands first in the rank of all wagons, as all farmers know who have used one of them.

I also sell E. Frank Coes and John Ralston Nickerbocker Phosphates. I can say that these goods are a first class article, and have given entire satisfaction to all my customers for the past four years. Farmers, I simply ask you to try one of these fertilizers and you will get the best results. I always make it my aim before contracting for any fertilizers or implements to get the very best in market. Farmers, buy the best in market and it will be the cheapest in the end.

I kindly ask a liberal patronage of any who need and will buy a first class implement or fertilizer.

F. M. BURKHOLDER,
Agent for above Implements and Fertilizers,
21ap8t Centre Hill, Pa.

——Dr. Allison has settled down at Spring Mills. Read his card.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

FINEST STOCK OF
:—General Merchandise—:

Once again we ask you to read our Spring announcement. Advertising is no pleasure to us, either from a financial or mental stand point, but it is fashionable and so we feel like being in style, and just for the reason that we want you to be there too, we bring you this notice.

You cannot follow the styles unless you go to a place where you are certain the latest styles are shown you and this we aim to do, but reading this will not convince you, you must come and be convinced for yourself.

We have just returned from Philadelphia where we did our best to buy as cheap as possible and at the same time as fashionable and profitable for our customers. Take for a basis

Dress-Goods.

We know that "times are hard," but this is no reason why you should not dress to as good taste as ever. Goods in almost every department are cheaper than ever. A dress that a few years ago would have cost you dollars now will cost you considerably less than One Hundred Cents, and more beautiful combinations of colars were never made in calicos and other wash goods.

Ecru Batists, India Linens,

both plain and figured, trimmed with Ecru and colored Oriental Lace or Embroidery, make beautiful suits; not to mention the pretty, **Brocades, Repps, Tricots, Satteens** and other higher priced goods. In

WHITE GOODS

the same Victoria Lawn, India Linen, Pique and Brilliant Checks of former seasons are as fashionable as ever.

The stock of **HAMBURGS and LACES**, both as to style, quantity and quality, has never been equalled in this valley. The

NOTION

department is complete in every particular. The new styles of Gents' Ties are very handsome. We have ties of all colors and shapes.

The Shoe Line.

We have more variety of Shoes, better styles and at less prices than ever. It is really surprising how cheap goods are in this line, and how neatly they are made.

We cannot enumerate one-tenth of our goods, but to convince you that we can please you come and try it. We can furnish you with all you need in the household to make your homes beautiful, comfortable and happy. **Wall Paper, Window Shading, Lace Curtains and Scrim Cloth** all help to accomplish this.

Low Prices.

Now as to the all important **PRICES** we do not claim to give you Two Dollars' worth for One dollar, and don't believe any one who tells you he will. It can't be done, and if it is done in one or two articles, then our advice is to buy those and let the rest alone before they can make it up on you. Our rule is to have as little profit as possible on all our goods and give customers the advantage wherever we can. Give us a year's trial, not only a day's, and see for yourselves

Very respectfully yours,
WM. WOLF & SON.

LOWEST PRICES FOR
Best Quality of Goods.

The strike at St. Louis over. Good.

The making of walks is likely to cause a strike in our boro'.

——The link barb fence wire is decidedly the best, easiest put up and the cheapest. M'Farlane's, of Bellefonte are having a big run on this fencing. Write them for prices.

DIED.

On March 22, near State College, Miss Lydia E. Reisch, aged 35 years, 2 months, 26 days.

On April 20, near State College, Mrs. Susanna Lauck, wife of Wm. Lauch, aged 25 years, and 5 days.

On April 22, near State College, Mrs. Elizabeth McBath, wife of Francis McBath, aged 29 years, 7 months, 13 days.

At her residence in Zion, on May 1, Mrs. Sarah Shafer, aged 78 years, 7 months, 11 days, after an illness of about three weeks.

The deceased was born in Berks county, where she resided until she came to this county some 61 years ago. She was a member of the Lutheran church from early youth and a benevolent lady, having contributed over $700 for the erection of the Luth. church in this place. The deceased enjoyed the love of a large circle of friends as well as the confidence and esteem of all who knew her. Her maiden name was Sarah Gephart and was married to George Shafer, who died in '71. In this union they had been blessed with three children,—one son who died 13 years ago and two daughters who live near this place and helped to take care of their mother until death. They together with four grand-children mourn her loss. She was buried in the Zion cemetery, at 10 o'clock, on May 4. Services were conducted in the Luth. church by Rev. J. Brubaker. Text, 2 Tim. 4:6 8.

NEW OPENING
THEO. DESCHNER
OF THE
—BELLEFONTE—
GUN WORKS
AND HEADQUARTERS FOR
Sporting Goods.
One door below LYON'S STORE,
Bellefonte, where you find everything in the line of
GUNS, —— PISTOLS
AMMUNITION,
FISHING LINES & RODS, HOOKS,
and all kinds of
FISHING TACKLE. CANES, FLAGS,
FIRE-WORKS, &c.
JUST OPENED. CALL AT
DESCHNER'S
— FOR YOUR SPORTING GOODS. —
5may3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Isaac Gift, deceased, late of Penn township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
7apr6t JAS. C. BOAL, Adm'r, Centre Hall.

Calla Lily flour, full roller process, and guaranteed a superior article, for sale by And. Harter, Millheim. tf

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May 4. — Wheat 91 bid for April, 91½ for May, 92 for Jne, 90½ for July.

Corn—46¾ bid for April, 46½ for May, 46½ for June, 47 for July.

Oats—40 bid for April, 39½ for May, June and July.

CENTRE HALL MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT THE STORES.

Butter	16	Eggs	10
Ham	10	Sides	6
Shoulders	8	Potatoes	40
Lard	6		

—o—

GRAIN MRKETS.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.
Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, Red	$ 88	Oats	$ 37
Wheat, White	83	Rye	56
Corn, shelled	57	Barley, No. 1	45

Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weight and prices.

COAL.

For Cash or Grain.

Egg	$ 4 50	Small Stove	$ 4 65
Broken	4 50	Pea	2 90
Lump	4 50	Soft	2 50
Chestnut	4 50		

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 60	Bran per ton	16 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 40	Bran, retail, cwt.	90
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	18 50	" retail per cwt	1 30

SHINGLES! SHINGLES
—AND—
FARM IMPLEMENTS.

The undersigned has engaged in the manufacture of —ALL— ——GRADES OF SHINGLES,—— at the mill at M'Coole's crossing, near Spring Mills. Also has opened a ware room at Spring Mills for them'le of all kinds of
Farm Implements
and is agent for the WALTER A. WOOD BINDER, and dealer in Binder Twine. Bargains offered in Shingles and Implements. Call and see
WM. F. KRUMRINE,
28apr6t* Spring Mills

A. G. NOLL,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER,
Church St., CENTRE HALL.
Boots and Shoes made to order and satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of repairs promptly attended to. Charges reasonable. Respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, on any work belonging to his line. Shop will not be open Wednesdays and Thursdays. 7apr

FARMS FOR SALE.—The following farms belonging to the heirs of Mrs. Mary P. Wilson are offered at private sale:

1 Farm adjoining Centre Hall Station, containing about 270 ACRES, on which is located a tenant house, large barn, orchard etc. Water from Centre Hall reservoir on the premises.

2 The Foreman farm, situate on both sides of the turnpike, one mile east of the "Old Fort," containing about 250 ACRES; good farm buildings, and water on the premises.

ALSO a number of TOWN LOTS at Centre Hall station.
JOHN B. LINN,
Attorney for the Heirs.
For terms apply to James C. Boal, Esq., Centre Hall, Pa. 7ap6t